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Reagan Budget: A Rocky Road President's 'Agenda for the Future' Offers Few Specifics

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The enormous federal deficit and the new budget-balancing law dominated President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Message on Tuesday night, dominated his budget submitted Wednesday and may well dominate the remainder of his second term.

Weighting the State of the Union for the fifth time, the president evaluated it in the rich cadences of the committed evangelist. But the inescapable burden of the account books made the budget a far more sober

NEWS ANALYSIS

document, full of potential for growth as it makes its way through the tortuous passages of government.

In his State of the Union address, Mr. Reagan spoke exuberantly of "this great American comeback."

"America is on the move," he said. "The United States is the economic miracle, the model to which the world once again turns. America believes, America is ready, America can win the race to the future. Nothing is impossible, no victory is beyond our reach."

But there were few specific items on his "agenda for the future," a phrase that was underlined in his reading text.

Instead of proposing new programs, Mr. Reagan proposed studies of possible new programs dealing with international change rates, with catastrophic medical expenses and with the welfare program. And studies, as a leading Republican senator said, "are what you do when you want to stall."

For the moment, everything, or almost everything, must await the resolution of the complicated political deadlock created by the convergence of the deficit reduction mandated for this year by the budget-balancing law, by Mr. Reagan's insistence on protecting military spending and holding the line against new taxes, by congressional resolve not to cut too deeply into domestic spending and by disagreements on how best to design a comprehensive bill on tax revision.

In one sense, that suits Mr. Reagan, because he has no appetite for expensive new programs. And rather than apologizing for a deficit that was created in large part by his administration, he apparently means to use it as a weapon that will help him achieve his central long-term goal, the shrinkage of the federal government.

U.S. Plans Response To Soviet Reagan Taking A Positive View Of Moscow Offer

Reagan Taking A Positive View Of Moscow Offer

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to respond positively to the recent arms control proposals of Mikhail S. Gorbachev with particular emphasis on three aspects of the Soviet leader's offer, according to administration officials.

Mr. Reagan's general approach to the arms offer, which was discussed in detail at a National Security Council meeting Monday, reportedly was incorporated in the instructions of two senior U.S. arms advisers who are consulting U.S. allies in Western Europe and Asia and, for the first time in such a coordinating role, China.

Final decisions will not be made until reports have been received next week from the two emissaries. They are Paul H. Nitze, who is headed to Britain, France, West Germany and other NATO countries, and Edward L. Rowny, who is going to Japan, South Korea, Australia and China, according to the sources.

Testimony by Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday that the arms negotiations "may be at a rare moment of opportunity" was said to reflect Mr. Reagan's views.

In response to questioning before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Shultz made three points that officials said were likely to be incorporated into Mr. Reagan's answers to Mr. Gorbachev's offer.

It was "an advance" in the negotiations, Mr. Shultz said, for the Soviet leader to have proposed the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons and to have done so in "somehow more operational form" involving schedules for radical cutbacks.

He added that "we have to look very carefully at what the conditions would have to be that would make a non-nuclear world a safe and stable world."

This was reported to reflect a consensus in the administration that certain conditions should be placed on proposals for elimination of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev's proposals on intermediate-range nuclear forces were "interesting" but his proposals regarding strategic arms and weapons in space provided nothing new, Mr. Shultz said.

Movement in Vienna Talks

The Warsaw Pact modified on Thursday its stand at the East-West talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe and both sides expressed optimism about an agreement, Reuters reported from Vienna.

A spokesman for the East bloc said it would accept lower initial U.S. and Soviet troop cuts than proposed in its earlier statements, and would consider an additional method of verifying any agreement.

The offer fell short of NATO demands, particularly on verification, but a Western spokesman said there were "good signals in the air."



Ahmed Jibril: Civilian passengers are no longer safe.

Palestinians Threaten U.S. and Israeli Airlines

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Militant Palestinian leaders say they may retaliate for Israel's diversion on Tuesday of a Libyan jet and have warned the world's travelers not to fly on American or Israeli airlines.

"We hope that you will inform the world clearly of this warning to civilians not to travel on American or Israeli planes from now on," Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, said Wednesday night.

The group led by Mr. Jibril, based in Damascus, is a splinter faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He issued the warning at a news conference on behalf of radical Palestinian groups that were meeting in Tripoli to coordinate their response to U.S. sanctions against Libya and military maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

The participants at the news conference included persons whom Israel said it was attempting to capture when it forced down the Libyan executive jet that was traveling from Tripoli to Damascus.

Instead, the plane was carrying a Syrian delegation to the conference, headed by Abdullah al-Ahmar, a senior official of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party. The Syrians had left the conference early to return to Damascus.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman called the threat irresponsible, Reuters reported. "Should any group launch a terrorist attack against the United States, we will take whatever action we deem appropriate in response," said the spokesman, Charles Redman.]

Mr. Jibril mocked Israel's intelligence failure, saying that Prime Minister Shimon Peres had better dismiss his security and intelligence directors "if he expects to catch any of us."

Among those appearing at the news conference were Abu Khaled el-Amri, deputy secretary of the Fatah Provisional Council; Abu Ali Mustafa, deputy to Georges Habbash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Abdul-Fatah Ghannam of the Palestine Liberation Front; and Arabi Awad of the Palestinian Communist Party.

Most of these groups are based in Damascus and are opposed to what they view as the overly conciliatory policies of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO.

Also present was a man who identified himself as Abu Nizar, a representative of the Fatah-Revolutionary Command. The command is headed by Sabri el-Banna, better known as Abu Nidal.

The United States and several Western nations have accused Abu Nidal's organization of carrying out the twin massacres at Rome and Vienna airports, on Dec. 27.

El Al Won't Boost Security

A spokesman for Israel's national airline, El Al, said it had no plans to increase security. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"Our reputation is such that people know our security arrangements are par excellence," said the spokesman, Nahman Kleiman. He added that the airline's routes were "secure, far from the Libyan coast."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir vowed Thursday that Israel would capture Palestinian guerrilla leaders despite the failed attempt on Tuesday.

Mr. Jibril mocked Israel's intel-

Military on Alert On Eve of Vote In Philippines

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Philippine military announced Thursday that all forces have been placed on the highest state of alert on the eve of an election to determine whether President Ferdinand E. Marcos will continue his two decades of rule.

The military mobilization at the end of a bitter two-month presidential election campaign heightened fears among opposition supporters that security forces might be used by Mr. Marcos to prevent his chief rival, Corason C. Aquino, from winning the elections.

An announcer on Philippine government radio said, "The armed forces are on red alert, starting at noon today," meaning "that all military personnel will be on call for the next 24 hours."

A red alert is the highest state of alert. Troops are customarily put on alert for elections, according to an Aquino campaign spokesman, Raul Contreras. But he added: "Everything is ominous right now."

Mr. Marcos accused his opponents of trying to "politicize" the country. In a statement issued by his office, he said any division within Philippine society would only benefit Communist guerrillas.

Mrs. Aquino, in an election eve statement, prayed to God to "divert us from this evil, this crisis which 20 years of evil rule has brought us."

As president, Mr. Marcos is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He declared martial law in 1972, citing the threat of lawlessness and Communist insurrection. Martial law lasted for eight and one-half years.

With both the main antagonists, their party workers and supporters predicting victory, there appears to be considerable potential for post-election violence.

Referring to the partisan passions that have been aroused, a local business executive said: "Filipinos have never acted like this before. It's scary. I don't think the opposition is prepared to accept defeat."

Mrs. Aquino said in a radio interview last weekend that civil war could erupt if the will of the people was frustrated in the elections.

Some of her officials have warned of vote-rigging by the government. In his final campaign rally on Wednesday night, Mr. Marcos said that while he preferred reconciliation and unity after the elections, the opposition would use force if the opposition insisted on sowing violence, anger, hatred, civil war and revolution.

Some opposition leaders have called the election Friday a last chance for peaceful democratic change of government in the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos officials have said that in calling the elections the president was seeking to consolidate his popu-

er and demonstrate his continued popularity despite erosion in recent years in the face of a Communist guerrilla war, charges of corruption and economic deterioration.

Many Filipinos believe that goal is unattainable; a smaller number think that Mr. Marcos, 68, who has held power for more than 20 years, is in danger of being beaten in Friday's elections.

He faces a strong challenge from a relatively untested opposition led by Mrs. Aquino. The murder in August 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a long-time political rival of Mr. Marcos, plunged the Philippines into turmoil.

The United States, the country's main ally, economic partner and source of aid, is worried about stability and access to important air, naval and communication bases.

[President Ronald Reagan said Thursday in Washington that no matter who won, the United States would attempt to maintain its military bases as well as the "historic friendship" between the two nations. The Associated Press reported.]

Mrs. Aquino has vowed to end Mr. Marcos' political career and possibly have him put on trial for alleged responsibility for the murder of her husband and other abuses of power.

She reiterated in a policy speech Monday she committed to reformulate the Marcos loyalist administration's bases of power in the government, armed forces, bureaucracy, judiciary, economy and the media.

Her campaign has taken her through nearly all the Philippines' 74 provinces and generally drawn much larger and more enthusiastic crowds than Mr. Marcos.

Largely excluded from coverage on radio and TV which the government controls, she went directly to the people.

Mr. Marcos has traveled much less. He has used the media to accuse Mrs. Aquino of having Communist links and being naive and inexperienced.

He has made heavy use of the resources and machinery of the government and his ruling party to try to win votes. This approach, which is the traditional way of applying political influence at election-time in the Philippines, calls for the distribution of patronage money and government projects through a network of local party leaders in cities, towns, villages and rural areas across the country.

Apart from controlling all agencies of the national government, the ruling party says it has its people running 70 out of the 124 provinces, 53 of the 59 cities, 1,718 of 1,469 municipal governments and almost all the more than 41,500 barangays, the smallest political units in the Philippines.

Bernardo M. Villegas, a senior executive at the Center for Research and Communication, estimates that the government has spent or committed as much as five billion pesos (\$265 million) on development projects since the campaign began Dec. 6. He says much of this money would normally have been spent later in the year.

Both Parties See Faults in Reagan Plan

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic leaders, in a rare display of bipartisan unity, have agreed that President Ronald Reagan's budget has no chance of passing Congress in its present form.

The leaders said Wednesday that Congress would perform major surgery on the president's budget proposal.

They agreed that any package capable of passing Congress would have to allot less for the military

Haiti Denies Reports Duvalier Sought Refuge

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Government officials and state-run television have denied reports that President Jean-Claude Duvalier sought but was refused refuge in several European countries.

Foreign Ministry officials denied the reports Wednesday night and television commentators called them speculation by "politically hostile" foreign media.

The denials followed separate reports by Greece, Spain and Switzerland that they had rejected requests by Mr. Duvalier for political asylum or permission to visit.

Mr. Duvalier had requested political asylum several days earlier through the Haitian Embassy in Caracas.

A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry in Madrid, Innocencio Arias, said Spain had rejected a similar request made through an unidentified Spanish embassy in Europe.

In Bern, the Swiss government said it had refused a request Wednesday that Duvalier be allowed to visit Switzerland with his family and an entourage of 50 people.

None of the countries said they had rejected Mr. Duvalier's request.

President Ronald Reagan, asked Thursday in Washington whether Mr. Duvalier had sought asylum in the United States, said: "To my knowledge, there has been no such request."

[A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Thursday that Mr. Duvalier had not asked to visit the United States, Reuters reported. He would not comment on what the U.S. response would be if Mr. Duvalier did make such a request nor would he say whether the Haitian leader had been warned not to apply for entry.]

Mr. Duvalier appeared Wednesday to have broken what he called an illegal strike by merchants that shut down commerce in Port-au-Prince for two days.

Traffic filled the streets and shoppers crowded the sidewalks.

Most stores had been closed since Jan. 31, when rioters smashed



Jean-Claude Duvalier

windows and looted while celebrating reports that Mr. Duvalier had fled the country. That day, he announced a 30-day state of siege in which the civil rights of Haiti's six million people were suspended.

Although there have been no official casualty figures, security forces are believed to have killed 70 persons and to have injured about 100 since unrest in Haiti intensified two weeks ago.

The protests are the most sustained since the leader's father, Francois Duvalier, came to power in 1957. There have been no elections since then.

Opponents of the regime contended that Mr. Duvalier had "won the first round" in his attempt to prevent further erosion of his power in Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.

The government had threatened to arrest store owners and their employees for up to six months if they failed to obey a presidential edict to open for business.

It also threatened to confiscate business property of strikers.

A Western diplomatic source said that about 40 percent of the assembly plants in the country have been shut down following threats that they would be burned

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Spanish Vice Admiral Is Killed in Madrid Attack

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Suspected Basque extremists assassinated on Thursday a Spanish Navy vice admiral who is a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus.

Vice Admiral Cristóbal Colón de Carvajal, 17 generations removed from the explorer, was killed along with his driver as they drove on an exclusive residential street in Madrid, the police said.

The three attackers threw a hand grenade and riddled the passing car with machine-gun bullets. A navy aide also in the car was badly wounded, hospital officials said.

Admiral Colón, 61, was a member of the national commission preparing for the 500th anniversary in 1992 of Columbus's first voyage to America. He was overseeing a project to construct replicas of Columbus's three ships — the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria — and recreate the original voyage. His son, a navy lieutenant whose name is also Cristóbal, is expected to command the new Santa Maria.

After the shootings, the police followed the getaway car in a chase across Madrid. But the assassins eluded their pursuers and left their car near the Puerta de Toledo, an old gate to the city.

Witnesses said they saw the assassins run into the garage of an apartment building. The police surrounded the building and searched it as helicopters flew overhead. The police said the three apparently escaped by another entrance.

The authorities said that the weapons used and the detailed planning of the attack had the hallmarks of an operation by ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

ETA has been blamed for the deaths of more than 500 people in its 17-year campaign for independence of the Basque region.

The assassinations were the first this year, although a policeman and his 9-year-old daughter were wounded Tuesday in Reñena, a Basque town, when a bomb thought to have been set by ETA exploded under his private car.

The government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and many political leaders in Madrid and in the Basque region angrily condemned the assassinations.

Cristóbal Colón de Carvajal

In South Yemen, the Fear Remains

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

ZINJIBAR, South Yemen — Two weeks after army troops rolled into this stronghold of Ali Nasser Mohammed and found evidence of what they said were wholesale massacres of his political opponents, white flags of surrender still flew this week over many dwellings.

Residents apparently still fear reprisals despite insistence by the new regime that there will be none.

Abyan province, to which the deposed president and his Politburo allies fled after the failure of their Jan. 13 attempt to eliminate their political rivals in South Yemen's Marxist government, is firmly in the control of forces loyal to the provisional president, Haider Abu Bakr Assa.

But the authorities acknow- edged that after more than 200 killings here, many civilians were braced for a counterwave of terror.

Mohammed Ali Qarbi, the acting governor of Abyan, told a group of Western journalists visiting Mr. Mohammed's primary constituency that no reprisals by the victorious side had taken place.

But neither he nor other leading figures in the People's Socialist Party said how many supporters of Mr. Mohammed had been arrested or taken into custody. One militia man said some of those arrested had been killed.

Mr. Mohammed and his chief aides reportedly fled Abyan before army forces arrived in Zinjibar, a coastal town 40 miles (64 kilometers) east of Aden. Officials said they apparently are now out of the country.

Rebel mountain tribesmen in South Yemen now guard government offices in Zinjibar, a former stronghold of Ali Nasser Mohammed, who was deposed as president last month.



Rebel mountain tribesmen in South Yemen now guard government offices in Zinjibar, a former stronghold of Ali Nasser Mohammed, who was deposed as president last month.

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President Ferdinand E. Marcos at a rally in Manila.

Philippines To Let U.S. Team Into Polling Sites

Even Before Election, Post-Marcos Era Begins

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Whether President Ferdinand E. Marcos succeeds or fails in his bid for re-election Friday, the post-Marcos era has already begun in the Philippines.

That is the judgment of many of the major actors here, including a substantial part of the local business community, the Catholic clergy, the Communist guerrilla movement fighting in the countryside and U.S. policy makers.

These groups and others are busily positioning themselves in a transition that they believe has already begun. Even some of Mr. Marcos's cabinet ministers now publicly stress their differences with the boss as they eye the uncertain future.

There is one significant doubter of this fast-forming consensus, however. It is Mr. Marcos himself.

A skillful politician who has defied debilitating illness and predictions of his political downfall before, Mr. Marcos makes it clear to visitors to his office at Malacanang Palace that he has no intention of yielding or significantly diluting the power he has held and hoarded for two decades.

Mr. Marcos does not appear to entertain the idea that he will be beaten by Corason C. Aquino, the opposition candidate, despite a surge of popular enthusiasm for Mrs. Aquino.

Observers in Manila and in Washington feel that Mr. Marcos controls the levers of power so tightly that he can ensure being re-elected no matter what the popular mood is. He can probably even tailor the results so that he wins by a sufficiently small margin to defuse criticism from Washington that he won through fraud, in this view.

To Mr. Marcos, these elections are not about who will hold power. They are about his future relations with the United States.

However, officials in the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress have concluded that Mr. Marcos heads a regime so corrupt and enfeebled that he will not be able to control an increasingly explosive situation if he wins.

"He is a master tactician," said a diplomat, who believes Mr. Marcos called the elections to deflect American pressure on him for wide-ranging reforms. "But the Philippines needs a strategy now,

not clever tactics, and Marcos cannot provide it."

Mr. Marcos appears to believe that his long friendship with Ronald Reagan will help him weather the political and economic storms sweeping the Philippines once he has demonstrated Friday that he still runs the show.

Mr. Marcos does not wait until he greets an American visitor to recall that he and his wife, Imelda, have considered themselves personal friends of the Reagans for most of the 20 years that they have ruled the Philippines.

In the waiting room just outside the president's office, among the autographed photographs of the powerful and titled personalities that the Marcoses have met over the years, only one rates a separate display stand at the front of the room.

Enclosed in a mother-of-pearl frame is a photograph of Mrs. Reagan, inscribed, "To Imelda, With my love, Nancy."

And sprinkled among the recent full color photos of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Prince Margaret of England, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and others, are black and white snapshots of the Reagans and the Marcoses dancing together during the visit Mr. Reagan made here in 1983 as governor of California.

"I don't think there is any problem with the Reagan administration," Mr. Marcos said in an interview in his office, noting that he would have to be "formally notified that there are problems," by Mr. Reagan himself before he would believe it.

"The problem is with some bureaucrats and with some members of Congress" whom Mr. Marcos characterized as "sympathizers with the opposition or Communist-inclined."

In Washington, officials say that Mr. Reagan has not let his past association with the Marcoses lessen his support for a policy of disarming the United States from Mr. Marcos and his policies.

But Mr. Reagan is also known to feel strongly that his administration should never treat a friendly leader in a way that could be compared to the Carter administration's handling of the Shah of Iran.

Thus, in the confused jockeying that is expected to follow the elections, Mr. Reagan's personal attitude is likely to be decisive in charting a U.S. response.

MANILA — Senator Richard G. Lugar said Thursday that the Philippine government has reversed itself and will allow his 20-member group of election observers to enter polling places during Friday's presidential election.

"We will have the ability to look at everything that our eyes can see and at whatever close range we need to see it," said Mr. Lugar, an Indiana Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a speech. "We appreciate that."

He had expressed concern over a ruling three weeks ago by the Commission on Elections that foreign observers would have to remain at least 50 yards (46 meters) from polling places.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos is being challenged by Corason C. Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The elections commission confirmed Thursday that there had been a reversal, but it said it did not apply to an unofficial foreign observer group not to foreign journalists.

It also said that Mr. Lugar's team of official U.S. pollwatchers would have to be accompanied by a Philippine election official.

Mr. Lugar said it would have been virtually impossible for the pollwatchers to see anything 50 yards from the polling places and said he would try to have the rule reversed.

He repeatedly denied that U.S. observers were meddling in Philippine affairs. A group of writers and artists signed an advertisement that appeared Thursday in a pro-Marcos newspaper, accusing Mr. Lugar of interference.

After the speech, the U.S. pollwatchers, who include members of Congress and private citizens, broke into groups and dispersed throughout the Philippine archipelago in preparation for the voting.

■ **3 Groups to Monitor Voting**
John Burgess of The Washington Post reported earlier from Manila:

Three separate observer groups will monitor the election. They are the following:

- The official U.S. group, appointed by President Ronald Reagan and led by Mr. Lugar and Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat.
- An international group organized by the U.S. Republican and Democratic parties. Its 44 members include a former president of Colombia and a member of the British parliament from Northern Ireland.
- An unknown number of officials from the U.S. and other embassies in Manila. In recent days, the U.S. mission has brought in Americans with past Philippine experience for temporary duty.

The observers were invited by Mr. Marcos, but some members of his New Society Movement appear unenthusiastic about their presence.

The U.S. Embassy is viewed by many Marcos supporters as favoring Mrs. Aquino.

At a news conference, J.V. Cruz, a spokesman for the New Society Movement, welcomed the observers but said they must not interfere.

He also said it was difficult to see how much a small number of people could get a total picture of what goes on in the voting.

Mrs. Aquino's supporters generally say that Mr. Marcos's party intends to commit fraud and will find it tough to do so if foreigners are present.

France Cites 'Imported Terrorism'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France's Socialist government on Thursday blamed "imported terrorism," possibly from the Middle East, for a series of bombings in Paris this week and strengthened security at shopping centers, railroad stations and airports.

Newspapers were increasingly speculating that the aim of the bombings was to put pressure on the government to release terrorists from French jails.

President Francois Mitterrand called in senior ministers Thursday to discuss how to respond to the attacks. Interior Minister Pierre Joxe said in a statement that the government would not be "intimidated" by the bombings.

Political analysts said the bombings were a setback to France's strategy of trying to win immunity from terrorism by negotiating with

such governments as Syria and Iran, which are thought to exercise some influence over extremist groups.

After three explosions in three days in Paris, eight persons were still in hospitals recovering from wounds. One, a 26-year-old man, had his left leg amputated Wednesday night. Fifteen other persons have been released from hospitals after being treated for lesser injuries.

Interviewed on television, Mr. Joxe said Thursday that the government feared that an attempt could be made on railroad stations in Paris this weekend, when thousands are expected to travel to ski resorts. He said France was being affected by the "fallout from other people's problems." He would not be more specific.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said that evidence gathered so far suggested that the terrorist trail could be traced to the Middle East, but he added that it was impossible "to be certain."

Most French newspapers have

MANILA — A British electricians union was threatened Thursday with suspension from the national trade union movement over complaints that its members have taken the jobs of printers dismissed at Rupert Murdoch's new high technology press plant.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress announced after a 14-hour meeting that it would suspend the small, rightist electricians union unless it agreed by next Wednesday to obey six orders relating to working at the plant.

The electricians have been hired by Mr. Murdoch's News International group to operate new technology at its plant in Wapping, in East London, the first in modern history to publish newspapers without employees from Britain's print unions.

The unions said the electricians were doing work usually done by its members, 5,000 of whom were dismissed from News International when it moved production of The Sun, The Times, The Sunday Times and News of the World to the new plant last month.

Union sources said the ultimatum was the most far-reaching sanction the Trades Union Congress, which groups 10 million members of hundreds of unions, could impose against the electricians' union without risking legal complications.



Dismissed printers demonstrate outside the offices of the Trades Union Congress.

U.K. Electricians Facing Suspension

LONDON — A British electricians union was threatened Thursday with suspension from the national trade union movement over complaints that its members have taken the jobs of printers dismissed at Rupert Murdoch's new high technology press plant.

The unions said the electricians were doing work usually done by its members, 5,000 of whom were dismissed from News International when it moved production of The Sun, The Times, The Sunday Times and News of the World to the new plant last month.

Shultz Strongly Backs Aid to Angolan Rebels

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said he strongly favors U.S. aid to the Angolan rebel leader Jose Savimbi and his anti-Marxist guerrilla force.

In testimony Wednesday to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Shultz made clear that Mr. Savimbi, who has been lobbying in Washington for direct U.S. support for his forces, got a positive response from Reagan administration officials.

Going far beyond previous expressions of moral support for Mr. Savimbi's cause, Mr. Shultz said: "I am in favor of helping Mr. Savimbi, very much so."

"We believe we should support him," he noted, adding, "We were not converted, we were already there."

Mr. Shultz did not indicate how aid to Mr. Savimbi and his forces might be provided. He appeared to go out of his way to defend the use of covert action and covert assistance in such cases as Angola.

In that country, an estimated 35,000 Cuban troops, supported by the Soviet Union, are assisting the Marxist government that Mr. Savimbi has been fighting.

Mr. Shultz said the repeal last year of the so-called Clark amendment, banning either overt or covert aid to any warring group in Angola, placed the administration "in a different position than before."

R.F. Botha Says a Black Could Rule

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Thursday that South Africa could be ruled by black presidents in the future provided that agreement was reached on protecting the rights of whites and other minorities.

"As long as we can agree in a suitable way on the protection of minority rights without a racial sting," he said, "then it would possibly become unavoidable that in the future you might have black presidents of this country."

"It is blacks share in the power of this country, that to me becomes an inevitable result," he added. He said he would have no objection to serving in a government that included blacks.

Mr. Botha, who is viewed as one of the more moderate members of the cabinet, was speaking at a briefing for foreign correspondents.

He said the government was trying to dismantle racial segregation and share power with blacks without destroying cultural diversity or yielding to Communism.

"We have stated categorically that apartheid is disappearing, is dying," he said.

Mr. Botha reiterated his objection to foreign interference in South African affairs and accused the United States of hypocrisy.

He said that in the United States, four times as many blacks as whites were unemployed.

"That is the sophisticated form of apartheid still being maintained," he said.

["The black unemployment rate in the United States is about two and a half times greater than that of whites, or 15 percent compared with 5.9 percent, according to the National Urban League, a U.S. group that represents black urban poor].

In another development, six gold miners died and 34 were injured Wednesday night in factional fighting at the world's deepest mine, Anglo American Corp. said Thursday.

The fight between tribal factions at the Western Deep Levels mine near Johannesburg came a day after one black died and 56 were injured in another tribal clash involving workers at the mine.

Pope Mourns the Victims Of Bhopal Gas Disaster

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

GOA, India — Pope John Paul II prayed Thursday for the victims of the Bhopal chemical disaster and told India's priests that their work on behalf of the poor must grow out of spiritual concerns.

John Paul toured this city on the Arabian Sea, a former Portuguese colony where missionaries brought the Catholic faith 400 years ago, and visited the city of Mangalore, another sea town, for a brief prayer service.

It was there, before 400,000 people and under a scorching sun, that the pope said he prays constantly for the victims of Bhopal.

He referred to those who suffered from the December 1984 chemical disaster as "the victims of the tragedies that accompany man's efforts to make progress."

The pope declared, "I commend to the Lord the large number of people who lost their lives in Bhopal."

"I also recall those who lived through the sad event but have suffered greatly," the pope continued. "I pray that they will experience the fullness of fraternal solidarity."

In another development, the pope's chief spokesman said Thursday that John Paul would be willing to meet with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, during Mr. Gorbachev's expected visit to Rome later this year.

"If Gorbachev comes to Italy, it could be an occasion for a meeting, but it is too premature to make predictions," said the spokesman, Joaquin Navarro Valls.

German Opposition Leader Meets Reagan to Mend Ties

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan moved Wednesday to mend ties with West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party by meeting with Johannes Rau, the party's candidate for chancellor in next year's election.

Mr. Rau said later that the president had expressed his desire to maintain good relations with the West German opposition as well as with the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

This was a departure for Mr. Reagan, who refused to meet with the party's chairman, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, during a visit to West Germany in May.

The president refused to see Mr. Brandt after demonstrations led by the Social Democratic Party struck anti-American themes.

Mr. Rau is anything but abrasive, however. He speaks in conciliatory tones.

A centrist with the avowed mission of reversing his party's recent leftward drift, he has declared his desire to see West Germany remain part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In remarks Wednesday, he avoided singing out pro-American

WORLD BRIEFS

Investor Alleges Offer of Knighthood

LONDON (HT) — Alan Bristow, a British investor, alleged in a television interview Thursday night that he had been offered a knighthood if he would agree to support a U.S.-Italian rescue for Westland PLC, the British helicopter manufacturer.

Mr. Bristow owns 15 percent of Westland shares and supports a rival rescue bid by a consortium of five European companies. He said that he had declined the offer of knighthood.

Mr. Bristow said the offer was made by two members of the House of Lords but he would not identify them. The office of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had no immediate comment on the allegation. The Westland controversy led to two cabinet resignations last month amid charges that the government has secretly favored the U.S.-Italian offer.

NASA Hasn't Pinpointed Booster Fire

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A NASA official said at the first meeting Thursday of the presidential commission investigating the Challenger explosion that the agency had not pinpointed the location of the plume of fire that erupted from the side of a booster rocket on the space shuttle.

James W. Moore, associate administrator in charge of the shuttle program for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, used a model of the shuttle to show commission members the general area on the lower side of the right-hand booster where the abnormal flame seemed to have come from. "That's basically all the data that we have at this point in time until we do our high speed photographic enhancement and begin to pin that down some more," Mr. Moore said.

President Ronald Reagan has given the commission 120 days to determine the probable cause of the Jan. 28 shuttle explosion that killed seven crew members. The Challenger commission is required by law to meet in public unless classified information is being discussed.



Amin Gemayel

Ethiopia Slows Resettlement Program

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — Ethiopia has slowed down its program to move more than one million people to more fertile regions but will not abandon it altogether, a senior government minister has said.

Berhanu Bayih, a member of the Politburo of the ruling Workers' Party who is responsible for labor and social affairs, said Wednesday that slowing down the program would help consolidate what has already been achieved. About 600,000 people have been resettled from areas prone to drought.

But the official said resettlement would continue because the government believed there was no viable alternative. A private French humanitarian group, Doctors Without Borders, was expelled from Ethiopia last year after it alleged that 100,000 people had died during the resettlement operation.

PLO Asks Talks Based on UN Measure

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization has given Jordan an official statement calling for Middle East peace talks based in part on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in the hope of overcoming the U.S. refusal to deal with the PLO, sources said Thursday.

The message, relayed Wednesday to King Hussein by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, appeared to be the first explicit PLO acceptance of the resolution, which implies acceptance of Israel but treats the Palestinians only as refugees. The message firmly linked the resolution with other UN measures calling for a Palestinian state.

The PLO, in turn, was given a counterproposal that originated with U.S. officials, the sources said. There was no formal response, but the exchange indicated that efforts to reconcile the U.S. and PLO positions remained alive.

For the Record

Former Ugandan troops fleeing north killed more than 300 civilians in the town of Mbale during the weekend, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda said Thursday.

Thousands of British demonstrators opposed to nuclear weapons staged a sit-down Thursday and blocked entrances to a site in central England destined to become Britain's second cruise missile base.

A fundamentalist Moslem militia has freed three shot-down crew south Lebanon in error Wednesday.

President Ronald Reagan has invited President Francois Mitterrand of France to join him at a New York ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, the White House said Thursday.

The Salvadoran Army said it killed 56 guerrillas in a rebel stronghold on the slopes of the Guazapa volcano north of San Salvador and displaced 427 of their civilian supporters in a four-week operation. The announcement was made Wednesday.

A plane presumed to be Soviet intruded briefly into Japanese airspace Thursday night, prompting a scramble by Japanese jets. The plane turned away after a warning, the Japan Defense Agency said.

A report by Amnesty International has accused Moroccan authorities of systematically torturing political prisoners and denying them access to their families, lawyers and doctors.

Moscow Counters Rome Expulsions With 2 of Its Own

ROME — The Soviet Union has retaliated for the expulsion of two of its officials from Rome, ordering an Italian diplomat and an industrialist out of Moscow, sources said Thursday.

It was the second episode of retaliatory expulsions in Europe this week. Paris expelled four Soviet diplomats on Monday; Moscow countered by expelling four French officials.

In Moscow, the official press agency Tass said "a number of Italian officials in Moscow had failed to observe the rules of conduct of foreign representatives in the U.S.S.R. and engaged in activities incompatible with their status."

The sources said the Italian diplomat ordered to leave Moscow was an embassy first secretary, Luigi Martiolo, 29. The Italian state steel holding company Finisider said its representative in Moscow, for the past 10 years, Marco Vianello, was also ordered out.

Official sources said Wednesday that a Soviet embassy first secretary, Viktor Kopytin, and Aero-Flot's station manager, Andrei Chelkiba, were expelled for activities incompatible with their status, the euphemism often used for spying.

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5 Die in U.S. Coal Accident
The Associated Press
FAIRVIEW, West Virginia — Five workers died Thursday when they were buried under tons of coal being loaded into a bin at a mining complex, officials said. The bin was being loaded when the workers fell into it.

مكتبة الإمام

Kennedy, in Soviet, Praises Sakharov

Reuters

MOSCOW — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, addressing the Soviet Academy of Sciences on Thursday, praised Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist who is in exile in the closed city of Gorky.

The reference to Mr. Sakharov was contained in a speech to Anatoli Alexandrov, the academy president, and other top scientists.

Mr. Kennedy praised the award last year of the Nobel Peace Prize to an international group of doctors campaigning to prevent nuclear war. The group is led by activists from the United States and the Soviet Union.

"And I also pay tribute here to another eminent Nobel laureate, the first Soviet citizen to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, a member of your academy, Dr. Andrei Sakharov," he said. "The indispensable value of science is its ability to speak truth to power," the Massachusetts Democrat added.

Mr. Sakharov was awarded the prize in 1975 after years of campaigning on human rights issues. He was exiled to Gorky in January 1980 after criticizing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"In an impromptu reply, Mr. Alexandrov also referred to Mr. Sakharov, noting that he had contributed to building the first Soviet nuclear weapons in 1949."

The senator arrived Tuesday in Moscow on a private visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament. He met later Thursday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Tass reported. Mr. Gorbachev said the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which is to be held later this year, must produce practical results.

The press agency quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying that the Geneva meeting last November with President Ronald Reagan had created conditions for rectifying superpower relations.

But "verbal tributes" to the summit conference were not enough and the next meeting should yield practical results, producing serious shifts toward disarmament, Tass reported.

The visit takes place against the backdrop of an expected East-West spy exchange, in which a jailed Jewish activist, Anatoli B. Shecharansky, is to be included, according to widespread reports.

Warsaw Confirms Deal

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, was quoted Thursday by Agence France-Press in Warsaw as saying that Jerzy Kaczmarek, a Polish nationalist who was arrested in March in West Germany, would be freed. Mr. Urban refused to disclose the venue of the exchange.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the Bild

Secret Police Abolished in Guatemala; Agents Held

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — President Marco Vinicio Cerezo, whose inauguration less than a month ago ended 16 years of military rule, has abolished Guatemala's secret police and ordered the detention and fingerprinting of its 600 members, including its leader.

The Technical Investigations Department, which had jurisdiction over investigations of homicides, robberies and thefts, was one of the security forces blamed most frequently by Guatemalans and human rights organizations for widespread rights abuses.

"The suspension of activities of the DIT falls within the reorganization of the security forces, especially the police, to guarantee the security of the Guatemalans themselves," Mr. Cerezo said Wednesday, referring to the organization by its Spanish acronym.

Mr. Cerezo announced that the secret police agents were rounded up by the Defense Ministry and a national police unit, then taken to a police barracks in Guatemala City.

There they were fingerprinted and personal information was registered, he said. Those who are suspected of crimes will be turned over to the courts for prosecution, Mr. Cerezo said, adding: "Not all the agents of the DIT are criminals."

[Uniformed troops raided the organization's headquarters and took away agents at gunpoint, witnesses told Reuters. The troops disarmed dozens of agents and loaded them into waiting vehicles.

At first, the Interior Ministry denied that any policemen had been detained. On Thursday, Mr. Cerezo said the government had tried to keep quiet about the operation so that other agents could be rounded up.]

Mr. Cerezo, a Christian Democrat, promised to make protection of human rights a priority during his five-year term, which began Jan. 14.

The president said in the past that elimination of the secret police would be one of his first acts if elected. However, he softened his statements during the campaign and before the inauguration to what political associates said was an effort to ensure that military would allow him to take office.

During an army campaign against guerrillas in the late 1970s and early 1980s, massacres and burning of villages, along with assassinations and disappearances of students, professionals and labor activists in urban areas, were frequent.

The army blamed leftist guerrillas, who had been fighting the government for more than 20 years, for the rural violence.

Before he took office, Mr. Cerezo said that protection of human rights abuses would be up to the courts and indicated that his government would concentrate on the present rather than attempt to prosecute military men for past abuses.

Asked if any secret prisons were found, the president said: "There was no secret jail in that police department and there were no people detained there."

Human rights organizations and relatives of people who disappeared said they believe that security forces are holding many of them in secret prisons.

The Technical Investigations Department was formed during the administration of General Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, whose term ended in 1982.

It was not immediately clear how Guatemala's military, which controlled the nation for 32 years, would react to the dissolution of the secret police, United Press International reported.

Until Mr. Cerezo's inauguration, the military had controlled Guatemala since an elected civilian government was overthrown in a 1954 coup backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

However, Mr. Cerezo said Wednesday that he had received the full cooperation of the army and the national police in detaining the secret police officers.

The U.S. Embassy estimates that 1,417 people were killed or have disappeared in 1984, the last year for which figures are available.



President Ronald Reagan gets a large cake and a kiss from his wife, Nancy, in celebration of his 75th birthday.

New View of 'Old' Americans

Reagan's Vigor Not Atypical of Those Between 65 and 85

By Philip J. Hiles
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, who turned 75 on Thursday, is a prime example of what gerontologists and other researchers say is a growing group in American society, the "young old."

Although his vigor — horse riding and brush clearing at the ranch, pumping iron at the White House — has been viewed by some with a measure of surprise and awe, researchers have found in recent studies that he may not be so unusual, not the rare exception that many have believed.

In Mr. Reagan, the United States has a president four years older than the previous oldest holder of the office, Dwight D. Eisenhower. Selling his budget package at two agencies, Mr. Reagan took time Wednesday to joke about his age.

At the Treasury Department, he said he preferred to think of his birthday as the "26th anniversary of my 59th" birthday.

"A few more of these and I'll be just about due for a midlife crisis," he said.

"In fact, I'm thinking about a career change," Mr. Reagan said. "Drop this political business and see if I can't do something different, like radio or the movies."

Mr. Reagan is clearly one of the young old, those between 65 and 85, most of whom are healthy. In the past, society has characterized older people as senile, weak or sick. "Old" was synonymous with reduced physical and mental powers.

In 1952, Alben W. Barkley was a well-liked vice president, and he wanted to succeed Harry S. Truman as president. But labor leaders of considerable influence in the Democratic Party vetoed Mr. Barkley's candidacy. He was 74 and "too old," they said.

But researchers say the meaning of age must be rethought. Those who are old are mostly not disabled by disease or mental failure. Those who do have disease are not that way because they are old.

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, director of the National Institute on Aging, related a story on this point about one of the pioneers in the field of gerontology. The aged researcher went to his doctor with a complaint of pain in his right knee. The doctor told him there was nothing to be done: "It's just old age."

But the eminent patient protested: "My left knee is the same age as my right. Why is it not suffering from old age as well?"

Hears with no disease, at 40 or 70 years, pump the same. Other physical measures also show that as long as disease does not intervene, physical capability is not impaired. Two-thirds of those at 75 are in good health.

Mental capacity for the old is different than that for the young, because while some quickness seems to be lost with age, other powers are gained. The vocabulary and specialized knowledge of a 75-year-old is on average larger than that of a person in his 20s, accord-

ing to David Arenberg, chief of the cognition section of the National Institute on Aging.

A prime example of the prejudice that exists about the aged is what happened when the name of "senility" was changed to "Alzheimer's disease." According to Shervert Hughes Frazier Jr., director of the National Institutes of Mental Health, it drastically revised thinking about at least one aspect of aging. Senile is something a person is, but Alzheimer's disease is something one gets and can be treated for.

"Like many of the 'young old,' Mr. Reagan has had a bout with serious disease, cancer. He has a chronic illness to the recurring polyps of the colon and growths on his nose and face."

While chronically ill by the technical definition, he is not disabled. Only about a dozen days per year are "bad disability days" among his age group. About 20 percent have short hospital stays in a year.

If Mr. Reagan's vigor is greater than others among the healthy older Americans, it is his good health habits, his education and the fact that he is financially well-to-do that stand out statistically in his favor.

Fewer than 10 percent of the Americans his age, on average, have a college education. Only about 12 percent have jobs, although many own their homes. The median income for men of his age is \$6,000 a year, and for couples of that age, \$10,000 a year.

Study of Families Finds No 'Casual' Transmission of AIDS

By Eric Eckholm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The largest and most thorough study of members of the families of AIDS victims in the United States provides "conclusive" evidence that the disease does not spread through close, day-to-day personal contact, according to the leader of the research team.

The study examined in detail the extent to which family members hugged and kissed AIDS victims and shared toothbrushes, drinking glasses, beds, towels and toilets with them.

Together with other evidence, it indicates that the risk of transmitting AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, through such contact is "virtually nonexistent," said the senior author of the report, Dr. Gerald H. Friedland of the Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx.

The report, published Wednesday in the New England Journal of Medicine, adds force to the assertions of the federal Centers for Disease Control that the spread of the AIDS virus through nonsexual personal contact has never been documented and is extremely unlikely. The study was conducted in cooperation with the federal agency.

In blood tests conducted in the study, only

a 5-year-old girl, of 101 people who shared homes with AIDS patients, showed signs of infection. The child, whose mother had the disease, had suffered related disorders since she was an infant and almost certainly was born with the infection, doctors concluded.

As of Monday, 17,001 cases of AIDS had been reported in the United States. Half the victims have died, and none has been cured.

the virus has developed the fatal destruction of the body's immune system, leaving it powerless against otherwise rare infections. "This is a strong piece of additional evidence that casual transmission does not occur," said Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief epidemiologist of the disease centers' AIDS branch. He added that no family member of any victim of the disease had been known to develop the

General Hospital wrote that medical professionals should "take a more active and influential role in quelling the hysteria over the casual transmission of AIDS."

Technicians Shun Victim's Body

The public health commissioner in Washington put on gloves and an apron and helped carry the body of a 25-year-old AIDS victim out of a basement bedroom after medical technicians and police officers refused to handle the corpse. The Associated Press reported, quoting officials.

The commissioner, Andrew D. McBride, described the incident Thursday as "intolerable" and said it "reflects there is a great deal of concern and fear about AIDS" in the nation's capital, which ranks sixth in the United States incidence of the disease.

He said an investigation may lead to action against the technicians who would not carry the body to the medical examiner's office. Relatives watched over the body for almost six hours Monday because the technicians had refused to touch it.

"There is no reason for a veteran technician to refuse to go out and get a body," Mr. McBride said. "He does not have a right to refuse."

5 Get at Least 60 Years In Neo-Nazi Plot in U.S.

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Five members of a violent white-supremacist group known as The Order were sentenced Thursday to maximum prison terms ranging from 60 to 100 years each for their roles in a conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. government and establish an Aryan homeland.

All five men participated in at least some of the bank and armored-car robberies that netted the group more than \$4 million, and trial testimony indicated that three of the men participated in two killings.

U.S. District Judge Walter McGovern imposed the sentences Thursday on Bruce Carroll Pierce, 31; Randolph George Ducey, 35; Gary Lee Yarbrough, 30; Andrew Virgil Barnhill, 29; and Richard Harold Kemp, 23.

Mr. Pierce was accused of a machine-gun slaying on June 1984 that killed Alan Berg, a Jewish radio commentator in Denver. Mr. Berg, through outspoken criticism of rightist extremists, had angered members of The Order.

Prosecutors said Mr. Ducey and Mr. Kemp participated in the killing of Walter West, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Aryan Nations) in northern Idaho. Many members of The Order had belonged to Aryan Nations, and they were said to have considered Mr. West a security threat because he talked about their activities.

The prosecutors contended that the neo-Nazi group was formed in 1983 at the Washington state home of Robert Mathews, and embarked on a campaign to establish a "White American Bastion" without Jews and racial minorities.

The plot collapsed on Dec. 8, 1984, when Mr. Mathews died in a fire at his Whitbey Island hideout, near Seattle, after a 37-hour standoff with FBI agents.

A three-and-one-half-month trial concluded Dec. 30 with racketeering convictions for 10 members of the group. The remaining five are to be sentenced Friday.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Ducey in particular were leaders of the sect and were heavily involved in the group's crimes, according to trial testimony.

In a lengthy statement, Mr. Yarbrough criticized the trial as a "gross injustice" and denied he was a neo-Nazi.

"These men are no more guilty than were their forefathers who participated in the Boston Tea Party," he said.

He also said his beliefs and those of his colleagues were shared by thousands throughout the country. "There will be many more to follow," he said. "The blood will flow, and it grieves me."

Haitian Aides Deny Reports of Duvalier Refugee Requests

(Continued from Page 1)

I heard the president's aides than I did this morning when I saw the blueprint," said Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida.

The big difference between this year and last year is the specter of the budget-balancing law, whose main Senate sponsors were Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas; Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina; and Mr. Rudman.

Many members of Congress say that congressional leaders and the president will eventually be forced to reach a budget compromise be-

Congress Shows Unity on Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

cause they fear the imposition of the automatic cuts called for in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation.

But the search for an alternative to the president's proposal is made more difficult by this year's congressional elections. The Democrats must make a net gain of four seats to regain control of the Senate.

Republican leaders are hoping to move toward a compromise as quickly as possible. They are afraid that if negotiations fail, automatic cuts in services will go into effect

just before the elections, causing a backlash against incumbents.

For the same reason, many Democrats want to keep Mr. Reagan's budget alive as long as possible and focus public attention on the details of his proposals. As part of that strategy, the House Budget Committee is planning a series of hearings around the country next week on the president's proposals.

As part of that strategy, the House Budget Committee is planning a series of hearings around the country next week on the president's budget proposals.

In South Yemen, the Fear Remains

(Continued from Page 1)

according to two of the captives who survived.

The cell still shows evidence of shooting and death, with bloodstains on the floor, freshly patched bullet holes in the walls and window bars riddled with bullets. The authorities said the walls were patched by Mr. Mohammed's forces in an attempt to cover up the massacre.

Just outside the walls was what appeared to be a freshly dug mass grave in a small vegetable garden surrounded by a barrier of up-turned automobiles.

Hassan Mohammed Mafari, 12, said he watched from a window of his nearby house as a bulldozer dug a trench and Mr. Mohammed's gunmen dumped in the bodies.

Lieutenant Colonel Abdel Wahad, an army brigade commander who led an advance on Abyan province on Jan. 20 against what he described as almost no resistance, said many victims were soldiers serving in the 6th Party Congress Army camp near here, which had been commanded by a Mohammod supporter.

Colonel Wahad said the commander ordered troops loyal to the

new regime to change to work clothes and report to their jobs in a productivity program in which soldiers are employed in civilian projects.

He said that the anti-Mohammed troops then had been taken to state security prisons, local jails and some schools and detained for four days without food or water.

In the village of Sheikh Salim, about four miles from here, 15 unit commanders of the army base were murdered, Colonel Wahad said.

Accompanying the wave of political murders, officials of the new regime said, was a campaign of plundering that will cripple the local economy for months to come.

4 Killed in Attack On Gulf Tanker

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Four crewmen were killed and one was injured Thursday when a tanker was hit during a missile attack in the Gulf apparently launched by Iran, shipping sources said.

The vessel, the Cyprus flag carrier Avocet, was hit and set on fire about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the northern tip of Qatar in a zone where only Iran has previously attacked shipping. The sources said the crew abandoned the ship, which was managed by Treodos Shipping Ltd. of Greece.

The tanker normally ferries crude oil from Iranian terminals in the northern Gulf to tankers outside the Gulf, causing the sources to suggest an error by Iranian attackers. Iran stepped up attacks last month on ships calling on Arab ports after Iraq increased air strikes on Iranian oil outlets.



The Cypriot tanker Avocet, with 36 crew members on board, was hit in a missile attack in the Gulf while traveling from Kuwait to Pakistan on Thursday. Four crewmen were killed.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Choices for Marcos

The vote that matters most in the Philippines today has been cast by President Marcos. These are his choices: 1) He can permit a genuinely free contest between himself and Corason Aquino; 2) he can rig the election to assure his own victory; 3) he can rig the results to divide the opposition by making Mrs. Aquino's running mate, Salvador Lanas, vice president; 4) he can cancel the election at the last moment, claiming a need to uphold law and order. The first choice is the only responsible course if Mr. Marcos cares about his country's future and American support.

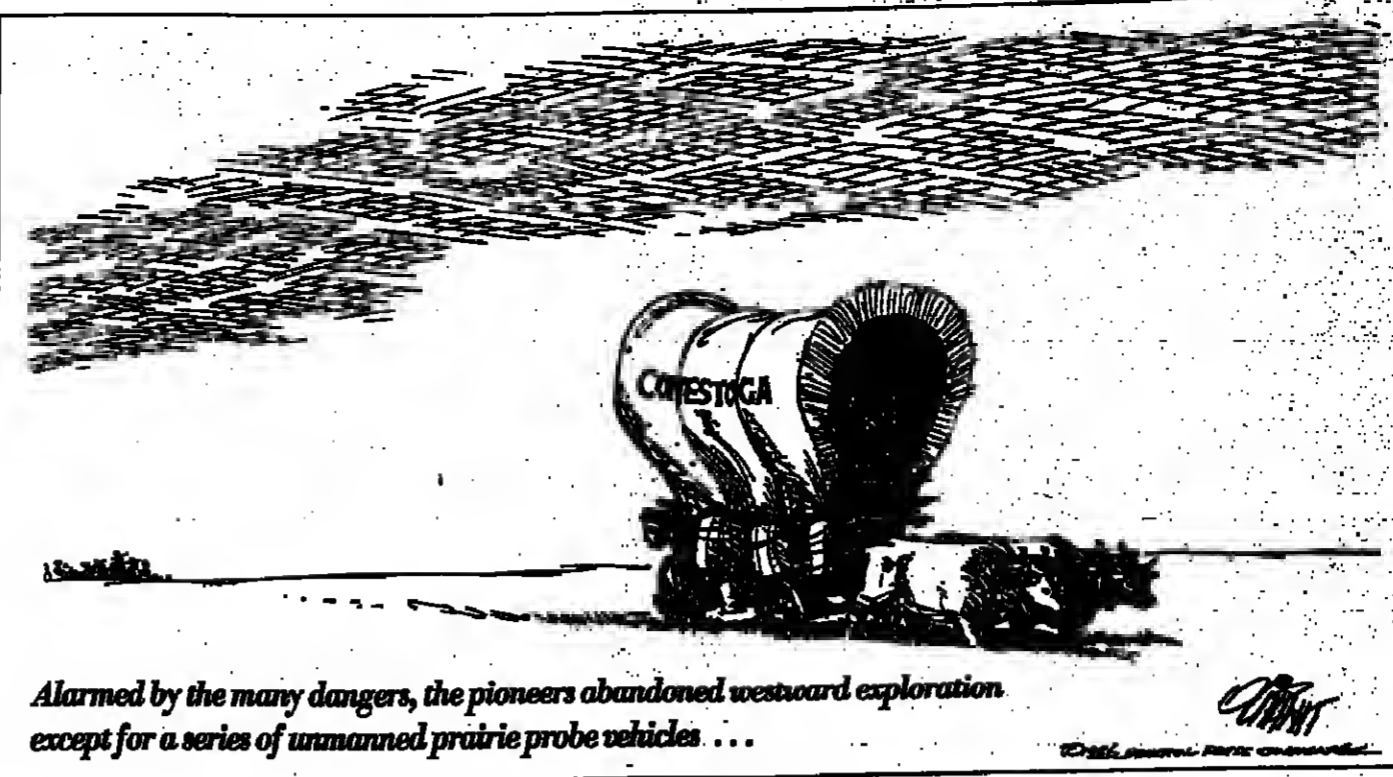
A Dangerous Gamble

Few people familiar with Israeli life can be insensitive to Israel's rationale in intercepting a Libyan civilian jet and holding its passengers for the time it took to determine that they were not the Palestinian terrorists being sought. The rationale is that Israel, to protect itself against terrorists encouraged by its enemies, cannot afford to be the one party that respects the niceties of the law. The possibility of plucking an Abu Nidal from a plane flying from Libya, one sponsor and sanctuary of terrorism, to Syria, another, apparently danced before Israeli eyes. That the plane was returning from a conference that had ended in public threats to dispatch suicide squads against American interests might have seemed an additional and useful political cover.

Israel had no legal right to intercept a Libyan jet in international air space, but it had ample good reason: the desire to bring to justice those who terrorize air and sea travelers the world over. The United States seems to have played no part in the episode, but it nonetheless bears some responsibility for it. Its intercept of an Egyptian airliner to capture the hijackers of the Achille Lauro last October clearly inspired this type of defense — which now stands exposed as a high-risk defense. What if the Libyan pilot had refused to follow Israel's fighters to home base? What if Libya retaliates by harassing civilian airliners? It is a defense based by paradox: a violation of international law in hope of defending that law. As Abba Eban said, if Israel had caught its man and proved him guilty of terrorism, the world would have cheered; in failure, opinions dwell on Israel's lawlessness.

Other Opinion

The Law Is the Same for All When Israeli fighters forced a Lebanese airliner to land in Israel in 1973, in the mistaken belief that the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash, was aboard, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations declared in the Security Council: "There must be no double standards; the law must be the same for all." The same applies to



Alarmed by the many dangers, the pioneers abandoned westward exploration except for a series of unmanned prairie probe vehicles...

Intervention Against Dictators Is a Proper Policy

WASHINGTON — It is fitting that a Philippine election called by George Will should end in an orgy of American meddling. It was, you will recall, in response to a question from that American pundit in a live television interview that President Ferdinand Marcos unceremoniously announced a snap election. Since then the U.S. Congress, the Reagan administration and the American media have been unremitting in their efforts to influence the outcome of the election. By that they mean (1) to make it fair and (2) to defeat Mr. Marcos, (1) and (2) being taken, by most, to be the same thing.

U.S. Pressure for Rights Is Stronger

LONDON — To look back over the five years of Ronald Reagan's presidency is to see a steady transformation in attitudes. While by no means a convert to an aggressive human rights posture, Mr. Reagan has reacted to concern among Americans about whom Washington deals with. In the last few months regimes as varied as those of the Philippines, Uganda, South Africa, Chile and now Haiti have felt serious pressure from the Reagan administration.

Once You Have a Client, He Has You

ONCE you have got a client, he has got you, too, in a very uncomfortable way. The hardest sort of client to get rid of is one with blood on his hands. Samuel Doe [in Liberia] and Jerry Rawlings [in Ghana] had their predecessors shot on the beaches. Ferdinand Marcos has reinstated as head of his army his former chauffeur who, almost everybody believes, was an accomplice to the murder of Mr. Marcos's most popular political rival.

No Man's Island Is 'Away From It All'

BOSTON — When the news came we were in a ramshackle bar on the edge of a beach that night have posted for the travel posters that enticed you to "Get Away From It All." We had chosen that Caribbean island deliberately, to really vacate, to leave more than the weather behind us, to peel off the anxious layers of daily life along with our boots and gloves.

The French In No Mood For a Crisis

PARIS — With scarcely five weeks to go before crucial French legislative elections on March 16, there has been an unobscured and revealing change of tone in the campaign. For months, the politicians have been exchanging fierce invective and predicting disaster if the voters don't support this or that side. Now, when the campaign might have been expected to reach a climax of frenzy, the politicians are backing away from their dire predictions of constitutional, legislative and paralysis of government.

So now the emphasis at the hearings is on the solemn, sensible way in which each leader promises to deal with the inevitably sticky constitutional situation looming. This goes against nature for the politicians. Their instinctive approach to a campaign is to exaggerate, dramatize, accuse, draw attention to battle and mobilize their people. But there is a shrewd, practical assessment that the usual tactics risk being counterproductive this time and the competition has turned into trying to capture the security vote.

Letters to the Editor

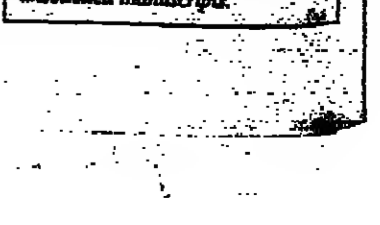
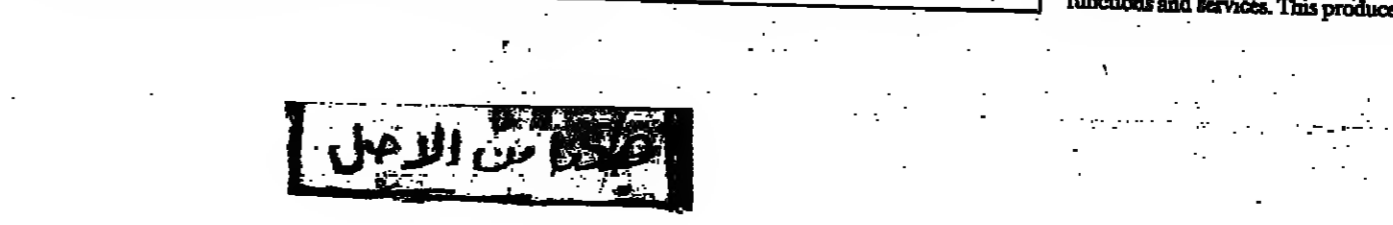
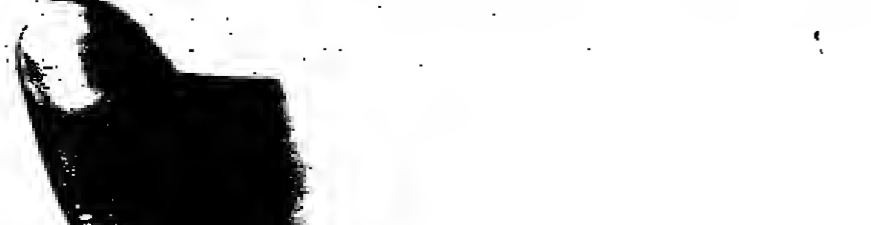
The Maronites Defended I am a Lebanese and a Maronite. I do not approve of the Maronite role in the war in Lebanon, but G.H. Jansen's remark [in "Time Is Running Out for Syria to Tidy Up Lebanon," Feb. 4] that "it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the trouble with Lebanon is, and always has been, the Maronites" is unacceptable.

More Budget Absurdities It is standard political practice, when government departments face "budget slashing" for them to cut essential rather than superfluous functions and services. This produces

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman

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THE NIKKO PERSPECTIVE

ON WHAT Constitutes Healthy Development of the Tokyo Capital Market

WHAT DEVELOPMENTS during the past year will have the greatest effect on the Tokyo capital market in 1986 and beyond?

Kanzaki: The two most obvious are the internationalization of the yen and deregulation.

To understand the background for the growing role of the yen, a person needs only to track two numbers: nominal gross national product and personal financial assets. Japan has become a global economic power generating an enormous excess of savings.

According to figures compiled by Nikko Research Center, personal financial assets, at ¥528 trillion, have grown 13.5% annually since 1975, compared to nominal GNP growth of 8.1%.

In reality, there is little chance of the gap narrowing. For that to happen, savings would need to stop or growth in GNP to accelerate to a high rate. The structure of the Japanese economy and fiscal policy make it difficult for the domestic economy to absorb this high level of savings.

The surplus must go somewhere, and therefore Japan is becoming a capital exporter.

Some measures exist on just how far the yen must go to become a truly international currency. For example, Japan's share of world trade is 8.5%, compared with 9.0% for the Federal Republic of Germany. But the deutsche mark accounts for 12% of the reserves of central banks, compared with only 5.2% for the yen.

As the internationalization of the yen progresses, there will be no turning back. And I think deregulation is also an irreversible trend.

WHAT DOES this trend toward deregulation mean for the development of capital markets in Japan? And what does it mean for your business?

Kanzaki: All of us in the industry joke that deregulation is not necessarily good. It is much easier to operate in a highly regulated environment with minimal competition. However, I will let a previous generation write about the joys of no competition. My job is to devise competitive advantages for Nikko in a highly fluid environment.

To respond to your question on deregulation, I will make two points about the state of Japan's capital market.

First, the process of removing restrictions on the long-term capital market has been fast and smooth. There is still room for improvement, but I think Japan has a free and open market. It is also a sizable market, approximately a third the size of the one in the United States.

Second, the area needing the most change is the short-term capital market or money market. An active, broad-based market for short-term government securities is essential to the overall development of the capital market. For example, the daily trading volume in short-term government securities is not that much lower than in the United States. Thus, there are appearances of a market.

But reality is in striking contrast with the level of these securities outstanding, with Japan having only a small fraction outstanding of what the United States reports. This means that in Japan, the whole amount outstanding was turning over every several days.

The lack of a treasury bill market in Japan is the principal reason why the yen is not being used more widely as a reserve currency. Even so, the role of the yen as a reserve currency is increasing at a fast pace.



Yasuo Kanzaki
Promoted to senior managing director and the head of Nikko's international operations in November 1985, Yasuo Kanzaki has spent 30 years with Nikko Securities in both domestic and international positions.

HOW QUICKLY do you foresee the development of a broader money market?

Kanzaki: I do not anticipate any major changes this year, but the environment for change is improving.

The biggest obstacle is the regulation of interest rates. Step by step, the rates of large deposits have been liberalized and the range of maturities increased. But we still lack the full selection of instruments and the flexibility in interest rates directly necessary for the development of a money market and equally important for the overall development of a vigorous capital market.

WHAT INFLUENCE will the admission of six non-Japanese securities companies to membership in the Tokyo Stock Exchange have on the Tokyo capital market? And what could be the effect of an offshore market?

Kanzaki: I believe that more competition helps increase the size of the pie rather than just cut it into smaller pieces. I therefore welcome more participants in the market.

I do not think the six new members are looking solely at the benefits of handling their own trading in Japanese securities. I think they see Tokyo—as we do New York

and London—as one of the three essential links in a global trading system. When the markets close in New York and on the West Coast of the United States, they can trade U.S. securities here in Tokyo. As more American and European companies list in Tokyo, the opportunities for trading global equities in Tokyo will grow.

The question of the offshore market is linked to the point I was just making. I think an offshore market will have the effect of bringing more financial experts to Tokyo. The ideas they will generate will not be restricted to the offshore market, and these ideas will find their way into the domestic financial system. The result will be new products and participants and ultimately a bigger pie.

YOU MENTIONED global equities. In 1985, Japanese individuals, and some institutions, were active in buying foreign equities. What is the background of this sudden surge in interest?

Kanzaki: I already mentioned the growth and diversification of financial assets, but that by itself is not an explanation.

I believe many individuals in Japan are becoming more sophisticated in making investment decisions. They see that economic expansion in Japan is slowing and realize they must look elsewhere for investment opportunities.

They started by learning in the bond market, from the interest rate differentials. They discovered that Japanese equities are selling at higher multiples on earnings than stocks in the United States. They also saw the higher yields on American shares. Their conclusion is that they should be looking globally for bargains. And they have also been encouraged by changes in the tax treatment of foreign dividends.

OVER THE past six months, net portfolio investment in overseas securities was more than \$30 billion, and daily trading of foreign shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has been increasing rapidly, and more foreign companies are listing in Tokyo. Do you think the recent growth was healthy, and will it continue?

Kanzaki: I most definitely believe it is healthy and will continue. Compared with the past, Japanese investors are better informed. They have followed the effect of the oil crises. And they have been educated to the financial revolution occurring around the world.

The trend in recent months is revealing. Investors began showing serious interest in foreign equities in May 1985 and buying grew. Then came the G5 meeting and the drop in the dollar. Many investors immediately had paper losses. The experience of similar situations in the past would lead us to conclude that investor interest would sour. That has not been the case, and buying is increasing again—even with a consensus among experts that the yen will continue to appreciate.

In fact, in recent months, more than half the stock transactions in some Tokyo

branches of Nikko Securities have been foreign equities. We have quickly had to internationalize our entire operations. All our sales representatives must be able to explain foreign equities because clients are bound to ask about them—even if we do not make recommendations.

I am also proud to say that we accounted for a third of the trading on the foreign section of the TSE in recent months. I believe this points to our traditional strength in equities and our ability to respond quickly—with good information—to investor interest.

I will make a final point on the investments by individuals in overseas securities. Many analysts frequently point to the 49% share of trading on the TSE accounted for by individuals—who own only 26%—and conclude that Japanese individuals are short-term investors. This conclusion is wrong because that figure is the mean and not the median. Most individuals invest for the long range. They buy and hold. A small group of individuals—the semiprofessionals—are active traders and therefore skew the figures.

HOW DOES the bond market fit into the overall picture of the Tokyo capital market?

Kanzaki: In recent years, there has been gradual deregulation of both yen-denominated and foreign currency-denominated bond offerings in Japan by foreign entities. Potential issuers now have more options, and the list of entities eligible to issue here is growing and will continue to lengthen.

Needless to say, a healthy bond market is important for Japan to function effectively as a capital exporter and Tokyo as an international money center, assuming its proper place in the world of 24-hour trading.

ALONG WITH your recent promotion to senior managing director, you became head of Nikko's international operations. What priorities have you set?

Kanzaki: The constant priority at Nikko—and a continual theme of Mr. Umemura, our president—is response to client needs.

This translates into several concrete priorities for me. For instance, the total trading in foreign fixed income securities last year was \$346 billion, most of which was U.S. Treasury securities. To serve our clients better, we are anxious to become a primary dealer for the U.S. government. Another example is in how we structure our operations to serve clients in the Euromarket.

A second priority is to broaden the selection of securities our representatives abroad can offer. Our traditional strength has been in marketing Japanese equities, and it is frequently difficult to swap one proven pattern of success in sales for another.

Another task that has been assigned to me is the development of international capabilities throughout our domestic organization. It means we will have to rotate experts within Nikko—even from country to country—and recruit new talent as necessary.

There is no lack of things to do in a fast-paced market where the constant feeling is one of running to catch up even when you are confident of being among the leaders.

NIKKO

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nikko House, 17 Godliman Street, London EC4V 5BD, United Kingdom Tel: 01-248-9811 Telex: 884717

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	288	28 1/2	28 1/2	+
IBM	288	111 1/2	111 1/2	+
Amgen	288	111 1/2	111 1/2	+
Amgen	288	111 1/2	111 1/2	+
Amgen	288	111 1/2	111 1/2	+

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	1606.99	1594.27	1606.99	+12.72
Industrial	1282.12	1271.12	1282.12	+11.00
Transport	1282.12	1271.12	1282.12	+11.00
Utilities	1282.12	1271.12	1282.12	+11.00
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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 146,900,000
 Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 142,700,000
 Prev. consolidated close 159,127,010

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
 Via The Associated Press

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Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Diver	1282.12	1271.12	1282.12	+11.00

NASDAQ Index				
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Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Class	Chg.	Yield	Vol.
Govt	100	+	8.50	100
Corp	100	+	10.00	100
Muni	100	+	7.50	100

Dow Closes Above 1,600 Level

United Press International
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average closed above 1,600 Thursday for the first time ever on a continuing wave of bullish investor sentiment.

The Dow, which lost 0.11 Wednesday, rose 7.57 points to 1,606.99, surpassing the previous high of 1,594.27 set Monday.

The index closed over 1,300 for the first time last May and climbed through 1,400 and then 1,500 in November and December. Most of the advance has been due to falling interest rates, but falling oil prices have driven the latest rise.

Broader market indexes also increased. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.38, to 123.14, and the price of an average share gained 12 cents. Advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange outpaced losers 973 to 652 among the 2,031 issues traded.

Big Board volume expanded to 146.1 million shares from 134.3 million on Wednesday.

Analysts said the market's strong performance was unexpected and due mainly to the lack of a concrete correction.

"It is definitely a surprise," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee of First Albany Corp. "Most of the background music is not that encouraging."

Mr. Johnson said the bond market is struggling with the Treasury refunding, the government wants to do some belt-tightening in fiscal 1987 and the Federal Reserve Board wants to lower monetary growth.

"All three of those things are generally bad for the stock market," he said. "However, a lot

M-1 Rises \$2.7 Billion

Reuters
NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.7 billion in the week ended Jan. 27, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday. The rise was slightly higher than expectations.

The Fed reported that M-1, which measures cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted \$628.6 billion in the week from a revised \$625.9 billion in the previous week. The four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$626.6 billion from \$625.5 billion, it said.

of traders in the market have a more optimistic view concerning economic growth and corporate earnings."

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/4 to 21 1/2. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. followed, unchanged at 33 1/2, and Southwest Airlines was third, off 2/4 to 20 1/2.

Most of the major oil issues were stronger. Chevron was up 1/4 to 34 1/2, Exxon was up 1/4 to 49 1/2, Texaco was down 1/4 to 26 1/2, Pennzoil was down 1/4 to 62 1/2, Mobil gained 1/4 to 28 1/2, Atlantic Richfield was ahead 1/4 to 51 1/2, Sohio was up 1/4 to 45 1/2 and Occidental Petroleum was unchanged at 26 1/2.

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AMEX Sales				
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Why did Amerada, Atlantic Richfield, Exxon, Occidental, Schlumberger and Texaco All Go Up on the worst day of the recent oil-price crunch?

Professionals could see easily that optimism had been overdone five years ago when related stocks were just about to slide. Now it is equally easy for a captive few with massive buying power to see that pessimism has been excessive, that the rate of erosion in oil prices cannot be maintained with new sources being sought at less than half 1981 rates and with 40 percent of U.S. refinery capacity shut down. Properly-run companies have been charging asset write-downs against profits and looking terrible to statistical analysts. So the public has run out as decisions have been cleared for the big rebound that knowledgeable few can see coming. Some of these majors have been at a third their breakup value during recent oil scares, and there are aggressive young executives whose shares have been at under general liquidation at a tenth of what we can see them bringing as new fields are brought in and dealt to majors which will soon be hungry for reserves again. Send the coupon if you would like complimentary copies of Indigo "Discovery" reports and their coverage of widely overlooked developments offering substantial new growth.



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(Continued on Page 12)

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February 7, 1986

The English Disease? Literary Biographers Hear From a Fury

by Brenda Maddox
LONDON — The Victorian novelist George Eliot once declared: "Biography is generally a disease of English literature."
True or false? English biographers swarmed into Royal Festival Hall last week for the Folio Society's black-tie debate on the proposition. Blessing or curse, their species was clearly in no danger of extinction.



Germaine Greer.
Director of her for which he was offered 20 times as much as she had received for writing "The Female Eunuch."

It Takes More Than Songs To Make a Musical Revue

by Mel Gussow

NEW YORK — Musicals: noun, from the Italian, musicalto, songs sung in a piazza, free and al fresco. In modern show business parlance, an anthology of songs, and sometimes dances, masquerading as a musical. A musicalto is connected by music or lyrics of the same authorship or by thematic content. There is often an attempt to offer biographical and/or historical information in the guise of entertainment. See also musical revue, songbook, catalog musical.



Maurice Hines airborne in "Uptown... It's Hot!"

No such definition appears in the dictionary, but perhaps it is time for the coinage and for re-evaluation of what is often a self-defeating theatrical form. Most musicaltoes fail, yet every year at least several new, or new-old, ones open here. So far this season there have been three: "Jerome Kern Goes to Hollywood," "Uptown... It's Hot!" and "Jerry's Girls."

transporting sense of style. Style, finally, is at the heart of those anthologies that have succeeded — with subjects as diverse as Fats Waller and Noel Coward ("Oh, Coward").

With lesser known songs or songwriters, there is at least the opportunity for discovery. This has happened in the YMAHA series and also with "Starting Here Starting Now," the 1977 evening of songs by Richard Maltby Jr. and David Shire. Hearing the Maltby-Shire catalog, one was impressed by the breadth of the work and wondered why it had been neglected.

On records, Ben Bagley has specialized in a related revivalism. In his "Painted Smiles" series, he has devoted songbooks not only to Gershwin and Porter but to Vernon Duke and De Sylva, Brown and Henderson.

In contrast, there are the British anthologies of songs by American writers, seen both on stage and on television. One British import, "Side by Side by Songbirds," suffered from a surfeit of whimsy, jokes often at the expense of the songs.

In selecting a concept, adapters should be guided, primarily, by fidelity to the original; if it has to be spoofed, it is not worth doing. Because Fats Waller was one man at a back-room piano, "Ain't Misbehavin'" needed no large-scale production numbers. Duke Ellington was a big band sound; music flowed into dancing. "Sophisticated Ladies," the anthology of Ellington, profited from having dancers in the cast (Gregory Hines, Judith Jamison). "Eubie," the evening of Eubie Blake, put the proper emphasis on tap-dancing.

"Uptown... It's Hot!" conceived and directed by Maurice Hines, who also stars in the cast, takes a historical approach. It is an anthology of a half-century of black music and dancing. Much of the evening is devoted

In Search of Dance History

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — Dance history is in poor shape in the United States. One has yet to see an American equivalent of the rich and detailed four-volume history of Russian ballet — from its beginnings through the early 20th century — that has been written by the contemporary Soviet ballet historian, Vera Krassovska. Another admirable example is the thorough dissertation on court ballet in France (1581-1643), published in French in 1963 by the British dance historian Margaret McGowan.

Nevertheless, what Americans tend to write as dance history are really studies in dance aesthetics, memoirs and biographies. These, too, are relatively recent. The comprehensive view of dance history in the sense of history as it is treated in other disciplines is still unknown here. Anyone studying the history of the French Revolution, for instance, would have to read historians who see the revolution as a result of economic determinism, those who see it purely as political history and those who have synthesized various theories with their empirical data — the documents found in their own research. A complete picture is possible only through primary research.

director of the new dance department at the Sorbonne. This journal, which contains articles or abstracts on research in progress, is mainly but not exclusively oriented toward history. Among the articles in Volume 3, the latest to reach here, the following might suggest the range or differences in research when compared to work in the United States.

The Renaissance and Baroque periods remain a fertile field. French and Italians, with the resources at their fingertips, treat this area as their own backyard. Thus, the famous "Ballet-Comique de la Reine" of 1581 is seen from an interesting perspective by Germaine Prudhommeau, who teaches dance history at the University of Paris. Since this court spectacle is listed in nearly all reference books as "the first ballet more or less as we understand it today," this article is highly significant.

The catch is that such books have yet to appear in English. There has been talk of translating Krassovska's books. In the meantime, she is completing another four-volume history in Leningrad. This one is entitled "Western European Ballet Theater" and the first three volumes, up through the pre-Romantic, are already available in the West, if only to those of us who can read Russian. It is odd if less limiting that we also need to know French to read McGowan's book, although she was affiliated with the University of Glasgow when she wrote her dissertation for the University of Paris.

First, the author states, it is wrong to maintain that Catherine de Medici, the queen-mother, commissioned the ballet. The true organizer was Louise de Lorraine, wife of Henri III. It was her sister, Marguerite, whose marriage to the Duc de Joyeuse, was celebrated here. Moreover, the ballet, whose libretto is extant, was only one production within a month of festivities. It is not true either that this divertissement took place in the Louvre; it was in a nearby building, the Petit-Bourbon, later demolished. Danced by members of the court, the spectacle used the myth of Circe as an allegorical springboard. Prudhommeau asks why the Henri III, would stage so expensive a production for courtiers not in the immediate royal family. The beneficiary, she writes, was the childless king seeking to recall the splendor of his grandfather, Francois I, and now threatened by a Protestant rival. The "Ballet-Comique," she concludes, was a desperate last gasp from a dynasty that was seeking to avert its own imminent end.

Nathalie Lecomte contributes a detailed article on "chinoiseries" in 18th-century ballet. Every Chinese portrayed in this danced like a French classical and academic dancer; the choreographer, Noverre, argued against authenticity and for the need to theatricalize ethnic dances.

Happy Tibetan New Year (With Adaptations to American Society)

PARIS — It doesn't attract as much attention as the Chinese New Year, but on the same day — Feb. 9 — Tibetans will be celebrating their New Year, or Losar, a six- or seven-day feast of dancing, eating, drinking chang (beer) and paying calls. "Losar is a merry time for everyone," says Rinjing Dorje in his book, "Food in Tibetan Life."

thing is carried out and set in the middle of a trail junction amid as much noise as possible. "This is done to get rid of all the negative forces at the end of the year and get ready for a new year," Dorje writes.



Author's drawing of a picnicking Tibetan couple.

MARY BLUME
everyone," says Rinjing Dorje in his book, "Food in Tibetan Life." Butter tea so thick you can float a coin in it is drunk and the festive dinner starts with gunk, or dumpling soup. Each dumpling has a special filling that reveals the guest's personality.

NOW in his late 30s, he was a cook in a Tibetan monastery and emigrated in his teens. His book, which he also illustrated, is an attempt to record Tibetan daily life and customs for those who may never see their country. It is a charmer. "Food in Tibetan Life" was published in London by Prospect Books, a leading publisher of scholarly books on cooking headed by Alan Davidson, a former British ambassador and an expert on fish. It all began, Davidson says, when he received a quite slowly letter from someone in Seattle about "this Tibetan bartender who had written a book."

got in — all the other bigger publishers were grounded and they couldn't compete with us." He had an excellent Tibetan meal with Dorje and his wife and Dorje got the Dalai Lama's blessing for the book. "The Dalai Lama," says Davidson, "blessed a couple of scroves, one for him and one for me. Tibetans go in for those white scarves quite a lot. If you have a white scarf that the Dalai Lama has blessed, that's a big plus." Indeed, the book has sold 600 copies, very good for a Prospect Books publication,

its detail, Dorje writes not only about food but also has chapters headed "Land and People," "Astrologers, Weathermakers and Healers," "Men and Women," "Old and Young," "Respect and Daily Life." "Tibetans do not, as westerners suppose, drink yak's milk, because the yak is male (the female is a dr). Dr's milk is a staple, as is buttered tea, which is not only drunk in great quantities but is also rubbed on the face and behind the ears as a sort of conditioner against the cold.

and at the august Oxford Symposium on Food, held annually at St. Anthony's College, Dorje's recipe for gunk, or blood sausage, was the hit of the meeting. Actually, as Dorje explains in his book, as Buddhists who respect all living creatures, Tibetans tend to eat meat only with vegetables and cereals are not available. They never slaughter small animals. "Since a life is a life, no matter what size, people consider it better to take just one life, of a single large animal." Since his aim is to record Tibetan life in all

to the cast attempting to emulate celebrities — Cab Calloway, Ella Fitzgerald — and making us wish the originals were on stage. Hines, a talented tap-dancer, is himself entrapped by his own design.

CLOTHING, weights and measures, religion and etiquette are all described. So is marriage. "When people get married, there is always a big celebration. Usually, marriage in Tibet is between one man and one woman, but some rich men can afford two wives. In some parts of the country two or more brothers may marry one woman. They do this in order to maintain their inheritance. "This does not usually cause problems as it might elsewhere. The brothers share the wife, and she is very well respected. The brothers take turns with their wife. One will leave his shoes outside the door so the other brother will know he is with her. "When meeting someone important or older, "a person takes off his hat, unties his hair and folds his hands. Then he sticks out his tongue and bows." Some hermits specialize in controlling weather for farmers by urgently meditating in their caves. They are called lhasos (singu-

lar lah) and sometimes their qualifications are sorely tried. "In front of the entire village the lama puts a sieve down into a big vat of water. As the lama lifts the sieve above his head, he instructs one of the hermits to keep the water from running out of it. The hermit has to say his mantras (powerful religious phrases) and completely stop the water. Then the lama may ask him to release the water, and he does so accordingly." Successful lhasos, Dorje adds, are usually quite well off.

Dorje's book is only 108 pages long, 51 of them recipes, and it is said to be the only authentic work in English on the food and cookery of Tibet. "There are one or two books about Tibetan food," says Alan Davidson, "and a book published in Nepal which is a mixture of Tibetan and Nepalese recipes in broken English, but this is a real first."

On Feb. 9, Rinjing Dorje will celebrate Losar in Tibetan style.

"We will be celebrating here in Seattle, but somewhat in a different manner to be suitable for American society," he writes in a letter. "For instance, we will be making dumpling soup (gunk) with those surprises in them. But there will be a substitution for sheep's pellets. We would use jelly beans instead since there are no sheep's pellets available on hand. And we will not be taking an effigy in a wok along with hair pieces and fingernail and old clothes as an intersection (junction) by shouting, booming guns and ringing bells at night. Seattle police would certainly take us to a mental hospital and have psychiatric care. "Happy New Year to everyone. Sincerely, Rinjing Dorje. P.S. This New Year will be 'FIRE TIGER!' "

TRAVEL

Padua: In the Footsteps of St. Anthony and Galileo

by Paul Hofmann

PADUA, Italy — To take the vigorous pulse of Padua, walk past the ancient Roman arena and the churches with the Giotto and Mantegna frescoes to the nearby railroad station just before 9 o'clock on a weekday morning.

The trains from Venice, just 40 minutes away, and from Ferrara and Rovigo, Vicenza and Treviso roll in one after another, disgorging thousands of young people.

Almost all are in a kind of unisex uniform — blue jeans and windbreakers, padded jackets in subzero weather. Prolonged cold spells are infrequent, but the old city and the flatlands and canals surrounding it are often enveloped in thick, stubborn fog, even in summer.

As the young men and women pour out of the station, they split into two troops: One heads for the center of the city to Il Bò, the historic main building of Padua University, about a mile to the south, while the other column turns left toward the Piave Canal where outgoing academic institutes and, farther on, teaching clinics spread out.

Padua University, where Petrarch lectured and Galileo taught, is still one of Italy's main centers of higher learning. Quite a few doctors in the United States who couldn't get into medical school at home started their training in Padua. Today the university has an enrollment of 40,000 students. All of them live off campus, and many commute from cities and towns throughout northeastern Italy, even from Venice, although that city has its own university. Some 1,200 Pad-

ua students are foreigners during the current academic year.

Two decades ago a number of students and faculty were convicted of conspiracy following ideologically motivated murders and kidnappings here. But today the atmosphere at the university is tranquil. The present generation of Padua students seems to worry more about getting a seat in the library reading room rather than about revolution.

Padua enjoys one of the highest average incomes in the country — and Italians will tell you that the official data doesn't tell the whole story. "Rich Paduans don't like to flaunt their wealth," a physician told me. "You have to see their apartments, their country homes to realize how well off quite a few people are."

Padua's prosperity rests on solid foundations, some old, some new. One is Il Santo, St. Anthony of Padua. Many thousands of pilgrims from all over the world flock to the city year after year to pray at the saint's tomb in the Oriental-looking basilica that to Paduans is also simply Il Santo. The church in the city's southeast is a major Roman Catholic shrine.

The Paduans consider St. Anthony one of their own, although he lived in the city only a short time. The saint was born in Lisbon in 1195, became a follower of St. Francis of Assisi and preached in Africa before taking up residence in a Paduan convent. Soon after his death in 1231 miracles were reported and attributed to his heavenly intercession. Pope Gregory IX canonized him in 1232, and the Franciscan friars promoted the construction of a huge church over his tomb.

St. Anthony's sepulcher is in the chapel of the saint in the left transept of the basilica. The altar, in white and black marble, is cluttered with stone and marble votive tablets given in thanks for favors granted. There is a large box for donations "to St. Anthony," which the friars use for their charities.

The basilica is floodlit at night. Throughout the day the piazza outside the church is crowded with pilgrims and honeymoon couples who buy candles to be lit in front of St. Anthony's altar, feed the innumerable pigeons and take snapshots of one another. Their favorite backdrop is the bronze countenance of the Gattamelata, or "tiger cat," the nickname of Erasmo da Narni, the 15th-century condottiere who served the republic of Venice as commander in chief of its army. Donatello represented him as a battle-hardened leader whose life-size figure haughtily rides a giant horse like a Roman emperor.

A wide-open space southwest of Il Santo — today providing badly needed parking lots — has been a recreation area and meeting place of the Paduans since ancient times. Known as Prato della Valle (Meadow of the Valley), it surrounds a park with old plane trees and an oval artificial island. Livy, the historian who was a great native son of Padua, then Patavium, has his statue there, as have famous scholars of the local university. From the Prato della Valle it

is a pleasant 15-minute stroll northward to the academic center. About half way, a thoroughly Venetian vista opens — a canal flanked by old buildings and linked with the Bacchiglione River, which skirts the city on the west.

As one approaches Il Bò, one notices signs outside modest eating places offering a "student menu" consisting of a plate of pasta and a meat course for \$6 or thereabouts. Padua has not only been training scholars but also feeding them since the Middle Ages. The university was founded in 1222 when a group of law professors and their students moved here from Bologna, that famous seat of medieval learning, in an academic walk-out. Soon medicine, philosophy, theology and other disciplines too were taught in Padua, and students from all over the Continent and the British Isles crowded the city. Shakespeare, in "The Taming of the Shrew," called Padua a "nursery of arts."

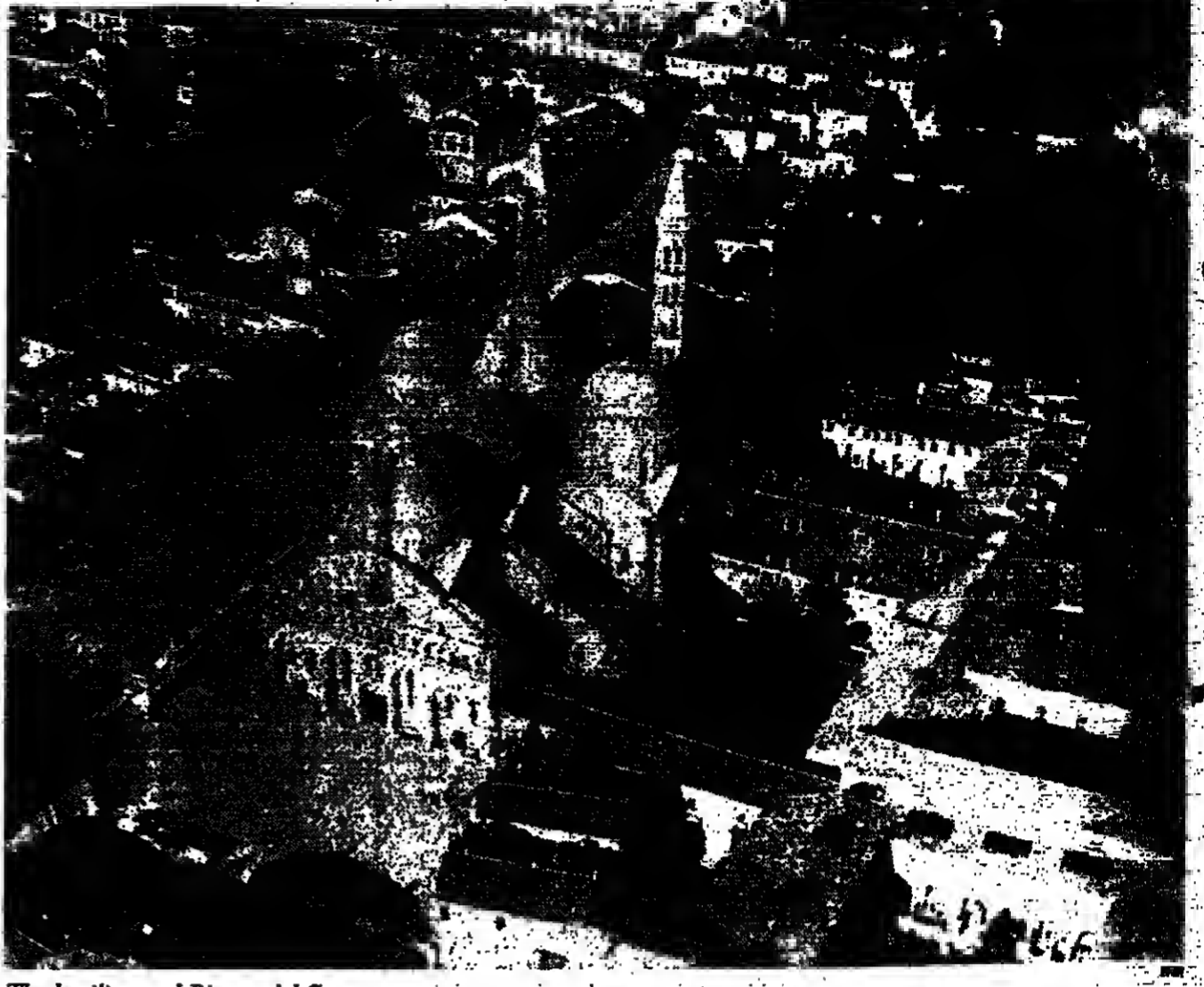
Sometime after 1493 the university bought a stately building at the center, the former Hostel of the Bò. Once a guest house for distinguished visitors, the place was known by its business sign in the shape of an ox. It became the central seat of the university, and still is. The chief entrance on the Via Ono Febrario carries a Latin inscription that translates: "Enter to become every day more learned; go out to be more useful day by day to the country and to Christian society."

The walls of the arcaded courtyard, the staircase and the principal hall are covered with the coats of arms of academic dignitaries from 1542 to 1688, when all the available space was used up. The anatomy theater, built in 1594, with six wooden tiers seating 300 students around a dissecting table, was Europe's first. It is intact as a historical relic. Near the main hall stands a wooden pulpit with nine steps from which Galileo expounded physics from 1592 to 1610.

Il Bò was then the principal font of scholarship in the Venetian republic. Padua was under the domination of Venice from 1405 until 1797 when Napoleon annexed the Most Serene Republic. A column carrying the lion of St. Mark, the symbol of Venice, rises to this day in front of the former palace of the Venetian governors in the Piazza del Signori (square of the lords), west of the colorful Piazza delle Erbe (square of vegetables) with its outdoor market.

DIAGONALLY opposite the university center is another landmark, the Caffè Pedrocchi. When a local entrepreneur, Antonio Pedrocchi, opened it in a neo-classical building in 1831, it was praised as the most elegant coffeehouse in Europe. After serving for generations as a meeting place of Paduan intellectuals and society, it fell on hard times after World War II.

Pedrocchi's last heirs deeded the premises to the city in 1981, and the local authorities have restored the café to its old splendor. With its stone lions in front of its Doric columns, its stuccoed and gilt halls, and its immaculate table linen in its green, white



The basilica and Piazza del Santo.

and red rooms (Italy's national colors), the Caffè Pedrocchi is today again a hangout for well-to-do Paduans. A cappuccino at the standup counter costs the equivalent of about 65 cents, no more than it would in any other local espresso bar. Ice cream, cake and snacks are available too.

Much of the talk in the Caffè Pedrocchi today is about business and money. Padua, with a population of 250,000, has become the foremost financial center of the region of Venezia. Ringed with many small and medium-sized industrial plants that have sprouted during the last decades to turn out everything from shoes to appliances, the city is a haven for banks, insurance companies, lawyers and traders.

Many well-heeled Paduans own property on the so-called Brenta Riviera, the shores of a network of waterways linked with the placid Brenta River and the Venetian lagoon. The flat, often misty, countryside with its weeping willows and shrubbery, its gardens and flat meadows suggests the Netherlands

rather than conventional images of Italy. Its melancholy charm can be glimpsed from the motorboat that plies between Padua and Venice six times a week from spring to fall. The craft takes off from Padua's old river port at the elaborate 18th-century Venetian gate in the city's northwest on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

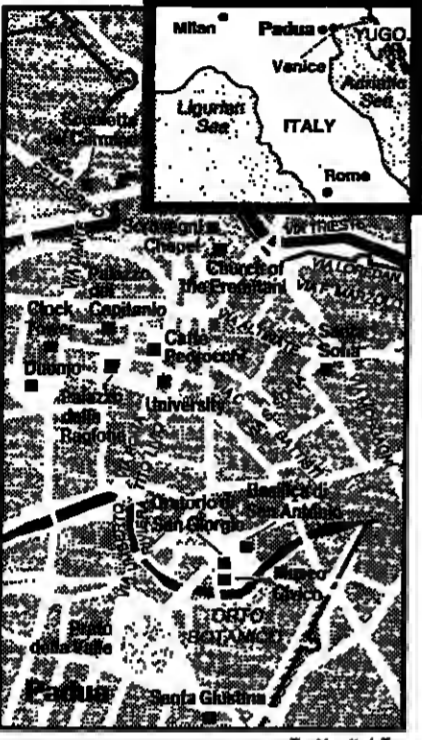
The boat is called the Burchiello (little ship), reminiscent of the beloved crafts in which people of means would travel between Venice and Padua in centuries past. The modern Burchiello halts in two places en route; lunch is on board. The first stop is at the Villa Pisani, or Villa Nazionale, near the town of Strà, a sumptuous mainland residence that a Venetian doge, Alvise Pisani, had built for himself around 1740. The Pisani family is glorified in a fresco that Tiespolo painted on the ceiling of the huge ballroom in 1762, the Baroque master's last work in Italy before he went abroad.

The next stop is at the Palladian Villa Foscari, also called La Malcontenta. Its clas-

sical portico overlooks a gentle bend of the Brenta Canal. La Malcontenta, meaning the discontented woman, is an intriguing place name recorded since the 14th century. Various romantic stories offer explanations for the lady's unhappiness: According to one, a jealous Venetian nobleman exiled his young wife to this remote place; another version tells of the hopeless passion of an aristocratic beauty for a lowly page. Giambattista Zolotti, a painter from Verona, decorated the interior. One figure in his frescoes represents a moody-looking lady — La Malcontenta perhaps?

The latter-day Burchiello approaches St. Mark's Square just as the late afternoon sun bathes the lagoon and the city in golden light. There is no better way to arrive in Venice.

Paul Hofmann, a former correspondent for The New York Times, for which he wrote this article, is completing a book on smaller cities and towns in Italy.



The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK section listing cultural events in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Monaco, and Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK section listing cultural events in Spain, the Netherlands, and the United States.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK section listing cultural events in the United States, including New York, Washington D.C., and other locations.

Advertisement for Hotel Intercontinental Genève, highlighting its location and amenities.

WEEKEND TRAVEL section listing low cost flights to various international destinations.

RESTAURANTS section featuring Goldenberg Wagram and other dining options.

DOONESBURY comic strip featuring characters like Duke and the Duke's dating life.

DOONESBURY comic strip featuring characters like Duke and the Duke's dating life.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Club Hed', 'Biogr', and 'T'.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Club Med and Computers: Hedonism Plus Self-Help

by Roger Collis

ON New Year's Day, at Club Méditerranée's ski resort in St. Moritz, the late night computer workshop, devoted to business communication, was so popular as an après-ski activity, that latecomers who had not booked were being turned away. Those crowding the 10-to-midnight (and beyond) class included self-employed businessmen, executives, housewives and students intent on learning the basics. Star talents would be awarded prizes for the best computer graphic at the club's gala evening later that week.

This incongruous scene is described by Alan Simpson, a London-based computer specialist and Club Med enthusiast, to illustrate how the microcomputer revolution has reached the heartland of the great hedonistic vacation. Club Med, which was built on escapism, has added self-improvement to its established formula of sun, sand, sea, snow, sports and communal living in its self-contained vacation villages. Artifacts of the outside world — clocks, newspapers, radio, TV and telephones — are positively discouraged. Even money is replaced by necklaces of detachable beads.

Yet the club, having already blurred the line between work and play with tuition in a vast range of activities, recognizes that people need to come to terms with the technology that increasingly affects their daily lives. It's a serious mission — not least because it gives cost-conscious consumers an important added value to the vacation package. (Everything in a Club Med village is included in the price except drinks and excursions.)

The first computer workshop was launched in Sicily in 1982. According to Pierre Schemla, who heads the program, there are now 25 workshops in about 20 countries, attracting a total of 120 thousand people last year. His target is to equip more than 60 villages with at least 20 PCs each and train 1,200 instructors among the staff of GOs (gentils organisateurs, which means something like "friendly organizers") who mix informally with the GMs (gentils membres, "friendly vacationers") in time-honored Club Med tradition. "It may seem to go against the grain of beads and bikinis," Simpson says, "but Club Med is taking computers very seriously indeed. They are now in the top league of computer-training establishments worldwide."

Inspiration for the workshops comes from Gilbert Trigano, Club Med's dynamic chairman and chief executive, who created the first vacation village of Polynesian-style straw huts in Corfu in 1955. Today, the club operates more than 170 villages and hotels, ranging from back-to-nature straw huts to air-conditioned, hangarous, with 15,000 employees in nearly 50 countries. It is France's leading tour operator and hotel corporation and the 11th largest hotel group in the world.

Trigano's philosophy is "to break down the artificial differences between people — at heart we are all the same." Success is reflected in the fact that 70 percent of GMs have been at the club at least once before.

Club Med's image has changed since the 1960s, from that of a singles club — sun, sea, sex — to that of a more cosmopolitan cross-section. Typically, a village will comprise young professionals, retired people and 30 percent will be children. A recent advertising campaign showed a sun-tanned grandfather on water skis. Although there is every conceivable kind of organized activity, there is no coercion — you can either socialize or be left alone. Although French is still the predominant language in most villages (overall about 40 percent of GMs are French), 18 villages in Europe and 14 in the rest of the world will convert to English as the first

language. These are nearly all villages with computer workshops.

Just over a year ago, Trigano was named by President François Mitterrand to set up training programs for new and changing jobs. One of his first projects was to set about installing computers in all French schools and universities.

In a way, the Club Med computer workshops can be seen as a microcosm of this gigantic task. There are classes to suit every one, whatever their state of proficiency. Says Schemla, "We made a mistake when we started by reserving the machines for children, but we soon found that the parents had kicked them out and taken their own. Our

Instruction in new technology proves popular

aim is to demystify the computer, and give people confidence. Everyone is going to live with this technology so we had better learn about it. A vacation is the ideal time to do this; you have the time and you are better able to learn. The GOs adapt to the level of the participants so that people can progress at their own speed and with their own ideas."

While a couple of machines are set aside for children of all ages to play games, there are usually at least 10 machines available in each village for study, either in class, or for individual practice. Not all the machines are in one place, they may be on the beach, around the pool or near the après-ski center, and are an integral part of village activity, being used for scoring sporting events and measuring applause at talent competitions. Initially all the computers were supplied by Atari, one reason being that they were sufficiently rugged to withstand the abuse. Other makes, such as IBM and Olivetti, will make an appearance this summer.

Classes are usually for two hours a day and geared to a week's learning cycle. There is a basic course every morning at 10:30 (here you learn first principles like how to hit the right key, input material and move it around the screen), a more advanced session around 5 P.M. (simple programming, budgeting and accounting) and a much more advanced session late in the evening. Typically, this consists of integrated office networking, distributed word processing and business communication. Participants can also get individual tuition.

Even for people who use computers every day, these classes can be valuable. Businessmen have the opportunity to explore the potential of a computer away from the inhibition of the office. They can relax in front of a terminal without worrying about making fools of themselves and find new ways of doing things. It might encourage them to go and buy their own PC, especially if they are self-employed.

So far, it's unlikely that many people will go on a Club Med vacation with the sole purpose of getting a computer education, but this may change. Last summer, the club ran a computer seminar designed for doctors at its village in Majorca. Called Micro Cool 2000, it involved a half-day of study for a week and cost 3,000 French francs a person.

According to Schemla, the club will soon announce a similar program at Marbella, Spain, this summer, tailored to the needs of executives and owners of small- and medium-sized companies.

Micro Cool 2000, seems to be an ideal solution for those who still wrestle with the puritan work ethic on vacation.

TRAVEL

The Stone Gods of Mount Nemrut

by Henry Kamm

THE immense mountaintop burial mound of King Antiochus, with its array of gigantic marble heads severed from their stone bodies, is one of the great sights of eastern Turkey. From the remembrances of the Hittites in central Anatolia to Mount Ararat in the distant east — whose heights American fundamentalists continue to scale in search of Noah's Ark, permeated that there it ended its voyage — eastern Turkey is one of the world's most historically and culturally fascinating regions.

But the pleasure of discovery has to be paid for by endurance of the hardships of underdevelopment — poor accommodations, scarcity of safe food and drink and an almost impenetrable language barrier for those without Turkish or Kurdish.

And so, coming face to face with those staring heads bronzed and darkened, I saw at last those ancient works of art that even in photographs I had found strangely compelling, and I experienced one of the joys of travel that packaged jet tours, air-conditioned buses and the spread of hotel chains into remote places have been rapidly making a thing of the past. It is the *per ardua ad astra* phenomenon, the sense of having earned what you got, of having slogged through the mud to see the stars.

The suggestion that I rise before 2 A.M. to drive for two to three hours on a bumpy and midsummer-dusty road winding up a mountain, then continue the climb for another mile on foot, was entertained only because leaving the ghastly hotel — the best in the area — seemed desirable at any hour.

Clearly my view of the accommodations was shared by the busload of Yugoslav trekkers heading for Ararat, hundreds of miles to the northeast. There they were, at 2 A.M., stretched out in a thin gray line of sleeping bags, preferring the comfort of their rooms.

The best hotel in Adiyaman, the nearest major town, is better than average by the standards of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism in its current listing of hotels. It tips 2 on a scale that starts with 1, for luxury, and works its way down from 1. Beneath 4 is judged unacceptable. The facilities and service at the waterless best hotel in Adiyaman gave rise to frightening visions of the hotels in town that are not even listed.

I had intended to sleep until departure, but the swarms of flies that shared my room had not. I fought them a losing battle over control of the bed. I would have ceded it to them, but it occupied all of the room.

Even the Serbo-Croat curses of the parking-lot sleepers, aroused by the engine of my car, did not diminish a sense of pleasure on leaving on my pre-dawn mission for Mount Nemrut, 40 miles from Adiyaman and 7,217 feet above sea level. The early departure was dictated by advice from friends and guide books that to see the sun gradually greet the massive heads from the dark is drama of the highest order and not to be missed.

No doubt friends and authors are right, but I missed the magic moment. By the time I had scaled the heights along the steep, zigzagging path that leads from the natural mountaintop to the terraces of the 164-foot-high superstructure that Antiochus had piled on it to create his eventual burial place, dawn's rosy fingers had already begun their daily paintjob on the trunkless heads. It was the cup of Turkish coffee at the end of the road, necessary to enable me to make the final ascent on foot, that cost me that moment of special enchantment.

But there was magic enough in the extraordinary sight even without the special lighting effects. It is hard to disagree with John Freely, author of the excellent "Companion Guide to Turkey," who called Antiochus's burial mound "megakomplexion." The king of the buffer state separating the Roman Empire from Parthia, an early Iranian kingdom, traced his ancestry to Alexander the Great of Macedonia and Darius the Great of Persia, fusing two great dynasties of god-kings. He led the kingdom, called the Commagene, in what was its golden age, ruling from 64 to 32 B.C. In A.D. 72, Commagene was conquered by Emperor Vespasian and incorporated into the Roman province of Syria.

The *temnion* is conical, made of fist-sized stones piled on top of the mountain, which had presumably been flattened in preparation when Antiochus ordered his mausoleum constructed. Two large terraces were cut into the flank of the cone, whose circumference is nearly 500 feet, and made into majestic open-air hierothronoi, a combination of tomb and sanctuary.

THE vision that greeted me as I turned the last of the zigzags to step onto the eastern terrace was strong enough to efface instantly all memory of the inconvenience of getting to the top of Mount Nemrut. Aligned at the rear there were six enthroned and headless statues — imposingly massive marble blocks, six blocks to each statue from bulky shoulders to huge feet set on footrests.

Yet despite the power the monuments convey, at their feet there lay the evidence of their mortality: Amid the jumble of broken blocks of marble, bases of columns and fragments of bas-reliefs stood their heads, each much taller than a man, set upright apparently wherever the head-hunters of centuries or millenniums ago had let them roll after their act of vandalism. And what heads they are! Antiochus, the descendant of two great lines of divine rulers, had his sculptors create multiple gods and demigods, fusing in their beaming and features the majesties of Hellenic and Persian civilizations.

Zeus and Ahura Mazda, the chief Persian deity, are one, as are Ares and Artagnes and Hercules, gods and demigods of war and power. Apollo, Mithra, Helio and Hermes are a joint sun god. And Antiochus himself is another of the deities. An inscription says:



The god Artagnes and King Antiochus and, below, bodies of six statues.



"I, the great King Antiochus, have caused to be built on foundations never to be demolished the hierothronon, the ceremonial way and the thrones together with all the gods. By extraordinary efforts I have realized the ideas that were born in me. What I have done is proof of my belief in the presence of the gods. At the end of my fortunate life, my body will plunge into eternal sleep here, and my spirit will be in the heavenly paradise of Zeus and Ahura Mazda."

There is no more evidence that his body is actually sleeping its eternal sleep in the elaborate mausoleum than there is of his spirit's present whereabouts.

Although Shelley placed his "colossal wreck" of the statue of Ozymandias in a desert, I heard in my mind's ear the poet's image of the "shattered visage... whose frown and wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command" spoke to me very loudly as I walked among the toppled heads.

Lions and eagles of comparable magnitude flanked the statues and continue to

guard the site — the lions against dangers from land, the eagles from the air. Bas-reliefs, many of which show Antiochus shaking hands with the gods, are propped up against the rear and sides of the terraces.

The popularity of the sunrise show made for a crowd scene at that time. I found it profitable to let the rush pass and to allow the groups to return to the minibuses that had brought them from below, pressed by their drivers. By 8 A.M. I was almost alone with the sculptures and the glorious mountain view over the shimmering land of the Euphrates, ancient Mesopotamia.

EXALTATION is not too lofty a word for the feeling that is communicated by the combination of the beauty of the physical landscape — rugged, high mountains changing colors with the light growing intense and the gleam of the sun reflected from the streams that cut through them — and the sense that one is looking over the land where much of early history was acted out, the ground where East met West and the twin parted.

On the way down there was a chance to see what the dark had hidden during the night's ride. Over the village of Eski Kahia tower the ruins of two fortresses. One is the New Castle, built in the 14th century by the Mamalukes, possibly on the ruins of an older Armenian fortification. Across the Kahia River, once called the Nymphaios, on a rocky, fortified mound, stand the ruins of Arsameia, the summer capital of Commagene. Its founder was Arsames, an ancestor of Antiochus.

There, too, archaeologists have unearthed the traces of a tomb-sanctuary. But above all, Friedrich Karl Dörner found in 1951 a magnificent bas-relief. Nearly 12 feet high and beautifully preserved, it shows a handshake between a god and a man, another combination of Hercules, Ares and Artagnes meeting King Mithradates I Callinicos, the founder of the Commagene Kingdom and the town of Arsameia. Left at its site and replaced upright, the relief is a great argument for restoring sculptures in museums to their original sites.

About five miles beyond, the road crosses the river by a handsome Roman bridge guarded at each end by a pair of columns, of which three survive. The columns symbolized the four cities of Commagene, who erected the bridge in honor of the Emperor Septimius Severus (194-211), his wife and two sons. Legend reports that one of the sons, Caracalla, who succeeded his father, murdered his brother and ordered removed the column that recalled his memory.

Another five miles down is the Karakus tumulus, the burial place of the queens and other royal women of Commagene, encircled by groups of columns. Among the statues topping them is a headless black bird, karakus, which gave the site its popular name.

Because of the rugged terrain and the altitude, Mount Nemrut is a late-spring to early-autumn excursion, to be avoided when there is risk of high winds and snow. The next time, I think I will bring a sleeping bag and spend the night on the peak.

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Biographers

Continued from page 7

biographer, he would not now be great"). Greer was dressed for battle in gold-flecked black cape and red tunic, set off by gold basketball shoes. "What you have to understand about what I'm wearing," she explained when asked about her footgear, "is that I'm dressed as a Fury!"

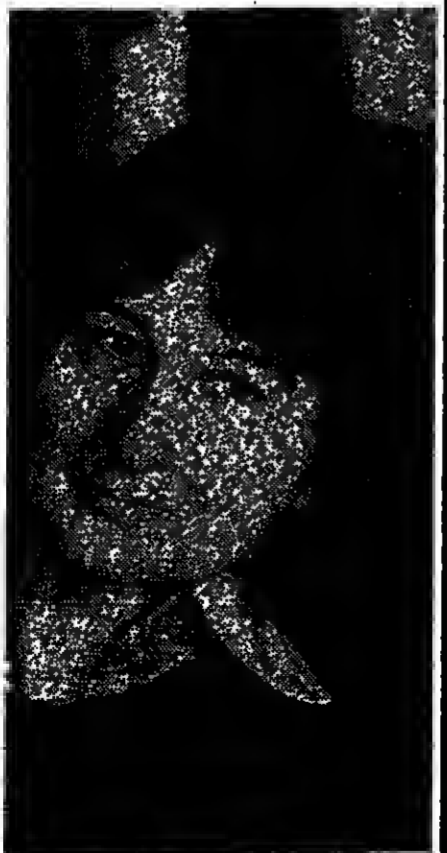
Her companion in attack, the satirist Anberon Waugh (whose views were read for him as he was kept away by a family bereavement) said that biographers were benign when they considered themselves gossip-writers, but were absurd when they claimed to be serious. No outsider, Waugh said, can possibly describe the life of anyone else.

THE chief defender, more demure than Greer but just as committed, was Victoria Glendinning, prize-winning biographer of Vita Sackville-West. She has also done Edith Sitwell and Elizabeth Bowen and is working on Rebecca West, all of them "women who have made something of their lives." To Glendinning, the biographical impulse is the same that produces all literature. Far from prurient, "it brings before the reader the great psychological constants, and the irrational, emotional inner life of significant individuals."

To the English, in Glendinning's view, biography is particularly important because they are a people both reticent and "not deeply religious." "We have to make sense of life on earth," she said. "Human beings just do not have enough information about the conditions of their existence."

Richard Holmes, biographer of Shelley and Coleridge, gave his own answer to the mystery of why the English are so good at it. "English sensibility," he said, using a phrase to cover a multitude of virtues, from "a passion for the particular" and appreciation of eccentricity to open archives, a sense of humor and fair play.

But Greer, an Australian, had her own diagnosis of the flaw in the English national character that produces the biographic disease: a complacent anti-intellectualism. Ideas are seen not as the products of thought but "as aspects of personality."

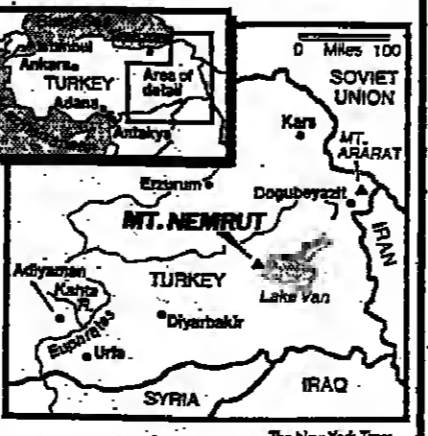


Victoria Glendinning.

loved and hated me as I loved and hated her." But unmoved by the Greer invective, she fell into repeating, "I have been grossly... grossly..." while the moderator, Frank Delaney, gently edged her off the podium.

By the end, when George Eliot's proposition was resoundingly defeated by the partisan audience, it was clear that "the English disease" is not lack of eloquence nor reluctance to don dinner jackets to discuss an eternal commandment like the morality of biography. The disease is rather a terror of being discovered. Literary biography flourishes by offering release to the eloquent race that fears psychoanalysis, confession and open government. It seems to be the one form in which secrets can get out.

Brenda Maddox, an American writer living in London, is writing the biography of Nora Barnacle, wife of James Joyce.



Advertisement for 'THE LONE BEAGLE' comic strip. It features a cartoon illustration of a beagle character and text promoting the comic strip, including the name 'Lucky Lindy' and the date 'May 22, 1927'.

Large advertisement for '2for1' newspaper subscription. It features the text '2for1' in large font and offers a special rate for new subscribers, including an extra month of Tribes free with a one-year subscription. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

Subscription form for the International Herald Tribune. It includes a table of rates for various countries, a section for selecting a subscription period (12, 6, or 3 months), and a section for payment method (check or credit card). It also includes fields for name, address, and city/country.

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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

From France with Style... The Preppy Look and a Jigsaw Puzzle

For many years a top Paris fashion name, Daniel Hechter, has also been a favourite in London. His shop in New Bond Street has recently been given a face lift in true Parisienne manner, as a tough battle in the months ahead is planned with other expatriates, notably Italian Benetton, whose line in casual, sporty chic follows closely the original thoughts of Monsieur Hechter.

Hechter could be the father of the 'preppy' look and was the first in his field to mix up primary colours in classic sportswear. He dared put a purple scarf round the neck of a scarlet sweater long before his followers cottoned on to such startling combinations. Always the garments themselves were classic in style and they still are.

For spring and summer (first consignments arriving this month) it's casual but trendy gear for men, women and children. And for the first time the Hechter label will be found in Harrods and Harvey Nichols as well as in the Bond Street shop.

A young look includes cute mini skirts, shorts, snazzy bermudas, huge jackets and brightly patterned sarong skirts. For men, unstructured jackets, easy pants and shirts for sailing and yachting, while gingham checks and stripes for the girls look great in buttercup yellow or green. Mothers and daughters will both wear the grey and white collection they call 'Captain's Diner', slick coats, pants, skirts and overshirts that add up to a cool summer wardrobe.

Down the road, at 155 New Bond Street, a touch of genius is the Hermes jigsaw puzzle, made from the designs on their scarves and

costing around £65, depending on size. Could be as addictive as The Times crossword puzzle.

At either of the two Celine shops, at 28 New Bond Street and 27 Brompton Road, you can smell the Paris air the moment you step over the doorstep. Totally French in style, here is a high fashion approach to dressing, with simple shapes in top quality

In Bond Street, a visit to Louis Vuitton will bring news of their new bags and small luggage, arriving in London next month. In plain colour leather with a grain these jewel bright objects are marked in one corner with the most retiring monogram, leaving the well-known all-over logo on their canvas brothers to take care of the publicity.

ready-to-wear range of stylish, special occasion clothes that carry the same ritzy image as those that cost twice as much. Evenings here are sparkling and seductive - swathed bodies in metallic fabrics, softest gold, sequin scattered or gorgeous materials filled and bare. The new Spring collection plays it short, tight and uncluttered by trimmings. Tight, chopped pants are worn with long jackets, and above the knee

dresses with flying skirts keep this collection interesting to youthful customers in search of high style.

Meanwhile, Dickies and Jones, a sister shop to Harrods, have good news for everybody in their 'Pile et Pull' knitwear and separates. This is a best value, high fashion story and the range (some of which is made in Italy) includes such bargains as a chic sweater made in 85% lambswool with 15% nylon

added for strength. At £9.99 and in 21 colours there could be a good idea here.

Pile et Pull (it means 'stack of sweaters') also have ribbed ski pants for £17.99 and a trendy long side buttoning pleated skirt for £35.99, just right for the new skinny look.

Name dropping

No story about French imports to this country can be complete without mentioning

people. We have fashion, jewellery, cars, food and wine from across the Channel that add pleasure to our lives, but France also exports people!

Lucienne Phillips a petite, pretty Frenchwoman with a dress shop at 89 Knightsbridge who has devoted her enormous talent-sporting ability to promoting British fashion designers, has a customer list that reads like an international Debut. Buying clothes from her is a great adventure.

She sells the best of Britain and that is tres chic.

Roland Klein a Frenchman who lives and works in London is in the top flight of British designer fashion. His clothes are sophisticated and admired all over the world. Recently he designed the uniforms for the crew of British Airways which are now to be seen on Concorde or an Airbus. You can't fly higher or faster than that!

Ann Price

Vive la Cuisine Française à Londres

Most of us have dream-like memories of French vacations, and when we have come back to our grey home-towns, France and things French seem all the more attractive in retrospect. Millions of European and American visitors share this love affair with things Gallic, otherwise how to explain the plentitude of French restaurants in a city like London?

Up to seventy French restaurants are listed in a popular weekly guide to London's eating places, from the grand established spots such as L'Ecure de France on Jermyn Street and Boulestin in Covent Garden; and others are Lamprol in Battersea and the Aquarian in Bloomsbury, none of them inexpensive and some tending to the pretentious. Some even have distinctly cute names such as Truffles at the Portman Inter-Continental and Twenties in Earl's Court, where romance rules and pictures of old movie stars look down.

The most sought after places in London tend to be those claiming to have an atmosphere that coojuers up France. Michel is one of these, an intimate place on Kensington High Street with much charm and a helpful French staff. This little spot in the middle of Kensington is open every day, including Sundays, has a set lunch menu at around \$12, and changes its menus according to season.

Ménage à Trois is a popular place, and Antony Worral-Thompson has produced a book "The Small and Beautiful Cookbook" for these

with happy memories of this unusual two course only restaurant. Open for lunch and dinner every day except Sunday until the late hour of 12.15am, Ménage is at 15 Beauchamp Place.

Descriptions of dishes go rather over the top at Bates on Henrietta Street in Covent Garden, otherwise this newly-decorated restaurant is

New to the scene is a very attractive restaurant in an area that has been rather thin on places to eat. The St James's Court is a new hotel just off the busy thoroughfare of Victoria Street and close to the Houses of Parliament. This Taj-owned hotel, carved from blocks of Edwardian apartments, has just opened a French restaurant which specialises in the cooking of Provence - hence its name, L'Auberge de Provence. Here even the wine list, carefully selected by M. André Charrial of the famous Oustau de Baumanière, is almost all Provençal vintages and the dishes also carry through the region-

and their dessert trolley is probably unique in having freezing wells for the fruit sorbets. The desserts are certainly exquisite, the lamb is beautifully prepared, and the vegetables are cooked with a particular eye to unusual pairings of taste. Try the goat's cheese in oil. The memory that lingers however, was of those big dark-bearded wines.

Hotel restaurants for some reason aren't considered to be quite on a par with that nice little place round the corner which is a pity, when London offers so many good ones. They are often in the charge of chefs of great style too - Anton Mossimann at the Dorchester and Bernard Gaume at the Carlton Tower, for example, where he supervises the Chelsea Room, a classic restaurant looking over the gardens of Sloane Street.

Old style French elegance is aimed at Le Bouquet, a new spot at 4 Queen's Gate, just off Kensington Gardens. Beautifully lit and decorated in soft colours, pink predominating, Le Bouquet is open every day except Monday for lunch and dinner (no lunch Sundays), from 12:15, dinner from 7:00pm with last order at 11:00. The flair is definitely Gallic here from Michel Pallares' well presented menus to the swete service of head waiter Jean-Paul Grillon. Try the salads with quail eggs, the foie gras in feuilleté pastry and the

veal. Luscious desserts and a very good, well-selected all-French wine list. The restaurant is presenting a set-price lunch every weekday at £17:50 including wine.

Of course, you may still, after all this, prefer to eat at home! If so there are many shops offering the proper ingredients in London and food departments in such stores as Selfridges are excellent. There are still French shops in Soho - with a grocery store that feels a bit like Paris, plus a butcher doing French cuts, on Brewer Street. And if the prospect of that old-style food with all that butter and cream appals then La Vie Claire on Monmouth Street in Covent Garden may be the answer. Founded 40 years ago by a Monsieur Geoffroy in France (where there are now 250 branches) all their products are natural, and everything they sell is tested in their own laboratories. They aren't challenging gastronomy - but they do offer good ideas for food - without additives. There's a cornucopia of unusual products in this small shop, so you can cook well and feel virtuous too!

Michael Leech



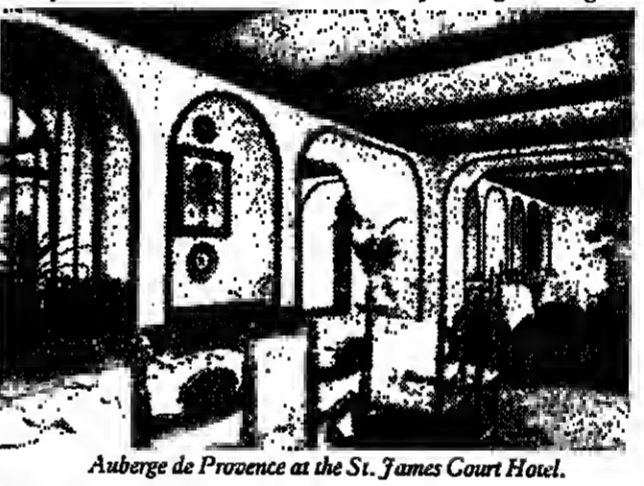
Grey and white cotton separates by Daniel Hechter at 105 New Bond Street.

fabrics, stunning accessories that include elegant but comfortable shoes, a big range of exotic and sparkling jewellery, silk scarves and monogrammed luggage.

Founded in 1945, Celine is now celebrating a 40th anniversary. Thanks to the inspired direction of Madame Celine, this prestigious firm stays a first in the world.

The little dress boutiques in London do a strong line in French fashion. Feathers at 40 Hans Crescent, SW1, have seven French designers included in their fashion mix of designers from Italy, Spain and Britain. Here you can find Claude Montana, Hiroko Koshino, Thierry Mugler and Jiki newly arrived from spring shoppers. And right across the road at Harrods, French imports are to be found all over the store, but particularly when they start a big French promotion in March.

Tan Giudicelli came over to London from Paris a year ago and this year sees the 1st anniversary of his shop in Beauchamp Place. It started with couture only at high prices, but now there is a



Auberge de Provence at the St. James Court Hotel.

a good spot, and popular with the young. It's open for lunch and dinner every day (no lunch Saturdays) and last orders are late here too, making it handy for eating after a visit to the two opera houses, both within easy walking distance.

This restaurant on the ground floor of the new hotel is a real 'find', with its well spaced tables and smooth service from the all-French staff under the eye of Gilles Perraudin. All the bread is baked specially for them in a London-based 'boulangerie'

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Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX prices, NYSE prices, Commodities, Dividends, Earnings reports, Prime rate rates, Gold markets, Interest rates, Market summary, Currencies, OTC stock, and Other markets.

TECHNOLOGY

Technological Advances Make Plastics Respectable

By DANIEL F. CUFF, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Plastics, once equated with flimsy, throwaway products, are winning a reputation for durability, quality and versatility, appearing in everything from hip implants to bodies of jet fighters.

The change is keyed to technological advances that have made some plastics stronger and more heat resistant than the materials they are replacing.

Such major suppliers of plastics as General Electric Co. and Du Pont Co. are leading a charge on Detroit, for example, where General Motors and other automakers are seeking to adapt plastics to high-volume production.

Material is continuing a decade-long surge in building and construction markets, replacing plumbing fixtures, windows and insulation.

Significant gains will also be made, industry analysts predict, in electronics, aerospace, sporting goods, consumer appliances and even medical technology.

"This is an enormously exciting period" for plastics, said Nicholas Pappas, a Du Pont group vice president.

Analysts note that suppliers of other materials are already seeking to outdo advances in plastic products.

IN ADDITION, some resistance to plastic lingers from its early days, when it was perceived as an inferior material.

Problems with recycling pose other obstacles. Moreover, rising imports of finished plastic products and competition among various plastics for the same markets have hurt domestic suppliers.

Nevertheless, suppliers remain optimistic. Along with Du Pont and General Electric, the industry includes most of the big oil and chemical companies, as well as foreign-based companies operating here, such as Mobay Chemical Corp. and American Hoechst Corp.

The plastics industry will out deeply into traditional metal markets by the year 2000, according to Du Pont.

Analysts are also bullish about the electronics field, despite slowed growth in plastic sales in that sector last year because of a slump in high-tech industries.

And the recent sharp drop in the price of crude oil should make plastics, which are petroleum-based, less expensive, adding to their attractiveness.

The main selling point of plastics suppliers of late, however, is (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Kuwait Reiterates Warning

Price Could Hit \$10, Sheikh Says

KUWAIT — Kuwait's oil and industry minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, has repeated an earlier forecast that oil prices would drop to \$10 a barrel unless OPEC and non-OPEC producers reach agreement.

In an interview in Vienna published in Thursday's edition of the Kuwait daily, Al-Wakeel, Sheikh Ali urged members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and nonmembers to reach agreement on production ceiling and prices.

"I have already said that in the absence of an agreement between OPEC and non-OPEC members, prices might reach \$10 a barrel," he said.

Prices on world markets were generally stable Thursday after sharp declines earlier in the week. Britain's benchmark Brent crude for March delivery was quoted late in the day at \$16.25 a barrel, virtually unchanged from Wednesday.

In Tripoli, meanwhile, oil industry sources and diplomats said that Libya, Iran and Algeria have agreed to reduce the official price of their oil. The report was later denied by Algeria.

Earlier, Algeria's APS news agency said the three oil ministers had agreed to extend consultations and coordination to other exporting countries. It said the three ministers had discussed "ways and means of restoring the world market through organizing production and defending prices."

In a related development, the oil ministers of Venezuela and Mexico, Arturo Hernández Grisanti and Francisco Labastida Ochoa, arrived in Cairo Thursday for consultations with the Egyptian minister.

The two officials said they would postpone any statements until they had met with the Egyptian petroleum minister, Abdel-Hadi Kandil.

Egypt, which is not an OPEC member, has already cut its daily production of 870,000 barrels by 200,000 barrels.



Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, left, greets Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, as Klaus Schwab, center, the organizer of the Davos business symposium, and Switzerland's economic minister, Kurt Furgler, look on. It was the first meeting of the two prime ministers, whose nations are longtime adversaries.

Calls for Global Action on Economy Stir Few Cheers at Davos Seminar

By Axel Krause, International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — The president of a small West German toolmaker had just heard U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige urge Western Europe and Japan to stimulate their economies as part of a global program to restore confidence in business.

Reluctant at his hotel, the executive expressed caution and doubt about the role of coordinated government action.

"We have been hearing a lot about global solutions here," he said, "but frankly there now are so many uncertainties in our business that I fear what Mr. Baldrige and others say won't mean much and represents talk from the politicians, not action that will affect me."

Interviews with dozens of business leaders attending the annual World Economic Forum, a symposium here that ended Thursday, indicated that the West German executive was far from alone. There was widespread wariness, frustration, fear and even hostility among businessmen to government officials' repeated calls for coordinated action to enhance growth in industrialized and developing countries.

Coordinated action is expected to be a major topic at the Tokyo summit meeting of Western leaders scheduled for May.

"Last year here business and government leaders were very upbeat about the future," said R. T. McNamar, a former U.S. deputy Treasury secretary who now is a managing partner in a new U.S. company, New Financial Services Venture Partnership.

The uncertainty is said to arise from a number of factors, including falling oil prices and the dollar and Third World debt. There are also fears that such U.S. initiatives as the Baker plan for easing the world debt crisis and President Ronald Reagan's call Tuesday to consider international monetary changes will not provide what businessmen and government leaders said was the crucial missing element — growth.

"There was feeling of uplift in Western economies here last year, stemming from the perception that the United States would act as the economic locomotive, but this year there is a cloud," said Quentin Davies, a director of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., a London-based merchant bank.

Tara Sarkis, chairman of the Enka Holding Investment Co. of Turkey, which has substantial sales in the Middle East, said: "Of course it will be tougher on our business everywhere because of the oil situation."

Growing frustration with cumbersome government (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.K. Ends Talks On Selling Unit Of BL to Ford

By Bob Hagerty, International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government, giving way to intense political pressure, announced Thursday that it had ended preliminary discussions on the possibility of selling the Austin Rover car subsidiary of state-owned BL PLC to Ford Motor Co.

Such a sale would have extracted the government from another nationalized industry but would have left nearly the entire British car-making industry in U.S. ownership.

Paul Channon, Britain's new trade and industry secretary, said the government still hoped for an early sale to General Motors Corp. of BL's unprofitable truck and Land Rover heavy-duty vehicle operations.

He also said he hoped Austin Rover and Ford would consider other opportunities for collaboration, short of an acquisition.

The discussions between Ford and BL, disclosed earlier this week, stirred up strong protests.

Edward Heath, a former Conservative prime minister, said he would resist "in every way possible" the proposal to sell out the remainder of the British motor industry to the U.S.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labour Party, said the government would be serving Austin Rover "gift-wrapped to a foreign competitor" after spending billions of pounds of public money on the car maker.

Ford accounted for about 26.5 percent of British car sales last year, and Austin Rover 18 percent. The only other major British maker of passenger cars, Vauxhall Motors Ltd., a unit of GM, had a 17-percent share of the market last year.

Sam Toy, chairman of Ford's British subsidiary, said Thursday that an acquisition of Austin Rover by Ford "could have created a British-based manufacturing group capable of competing on a world scale."

But he added that Ford "always realized that there would be difficulties in the way of a full agreement."

Announcing the decision, Mr. Channon said the government wanted to end uncertainty over Austin Rover's future that might have hurt its trade relationships. One such relationship is Austin Rover's cooperation with Honda Motor Co. of Japan, which would have been jeopardized by any link with Ford.

The British decision is a blow to Ford's efforts to reverse a sharp decline in European profits through cost-saving collaboration with large rivals. Last year, Ford and Fiat SpA broke off negotiations that were aimed at close cooperation or merger of their European automaking units.

As part of its policy of "privatization," the government plans to sell Unipart, a BL unit involved in distributing spare parts, in a placement of shares with institutional investors.

In the six months ended last June 30, BL as a whole had a loss of \$44.8 million (\$63 million) on sales of £1.6 billion.

Britain Offers ITC £50 Million

LONDON — Britain made a conditional offer of £50 million (about \$70 million) in cash for rescuing the tin market at an emergency session of the International Tin Council, ITC delegates said Thursday.

The money would be used to help finance a proposed rescue plan for the ITC, which owes creditors hundreds of millions of pounds sterling. It would be contingent on ITC members contributing £100 million, or £120 million if banks and brokers raised their contribution by £10 million to £15 million from the £70 million offered earlier this week.

The £50 million would replace an earlier offer of an interim loan.

U.S. Economic Report Denies Job-Import Link

By Jane Seaberry, Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, in its annual report to Congress, attacked the notion Thursday that sluggish economic growth and the decline in American manufacturing jobs were caused by foreign competition and record trade deficits.

The report provides the economic underpinnings for the Reagan administration's opposition to protectionist measures, which are expected to be the focus of renewed battles this spring in Congress as election campaigns gear up. It was also the first time that the administration has flatly denied that U.S. trade problems have hurt factory jobs and the economy.

The U.S. economy began slowing down 18 months ago, while the manufacturing sector lost 325,000 jobs in the first nine months of 1985. Some politicians and economists have attributed both of these things to three consecutive years of record U.S. trade deficits.

Some economists have said that as many as three million jobs have been lost because of imports. The trade deficit for 1985 was \$148 billion, surpassing the record \$123 billion in 1984.

Congressional supporters of tariffs and other import restrictions have built their case on the idea that the trade deficit has hurt domestic manufacturers.

The CEA said that its analysis was intended to discredit that theory and thus, any protectionist legislation that Congress may consider.

The CEA contended that the loss of jobs results from improved efficiency in the manufacturing sector and high labor costs. The report said that any reduction in exports of American goods has been offset by increased sales within the United States.

A CEA official acknowledged Thursday that some industries have lost jobs because of foreign competition, but said that manufacturing overall has not suffered.

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri and chairman of the Senate finance trade subcommittee, said during recent trips to the Far East that some, though not all, of the decline in manufacturing jobs is caused by increased imports.

"If you look at what has happened to our trade balance in manufacturing since 1982, it's pretty hard to deny a relationship exists between the trade deficit and the problems of manufacturers," Mr. Danforth said Thursday.

U.S. manufacturing output has grown steadily with the economy since the 1960s and "there has been no radical shift in demand away from U.S. manufactured goods," the report said. Nor has growing international competitive pressure "substantially altered this relationship," the CEA said.

"Sales lost in import and export markets have been offset by the expansion of manufacturing output necessary to satisfy greater domestic consumption, investment or government purchases," the CEA said.

Although manufacturing output has increased, it has not led to a rise in the need for equipment and workers, which would explain why manufacturing employment has declined, the report said.

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Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, UK, and USA.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates for US, UK, and other currencies.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Gold

Table of gold prices for various currencies and terms, including 1-ounce and 100-ounce prices.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Allianz Says Income From Premiums Rose

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
MUNICH — Allianz AG Holding, continental Europe's largest insurance group, said Thursday that its worldwide premium income rose 4.6 percent, to about 17.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$7.1 billion), in 1985. The company did not give the 1984 figures.

Wolfgang Schieren, the managing board chairman, gave out net profit figure for the year, but said that Allianz expected to pay at least an unchanged 11-DM dividend on 1985 results. He indicated that earnings from the group's worldwide investment portfolio were robust and that the core insurance business had improved markedly, particularly in such domestic non-life-insurance areas as motor insurance.

Because of a major restructuring last year, in which direct insurance operations were set apart from a holding company, a comparison of 1985 results with 1984's would involve distortions, Mr. Schieren said. Net profit figures for the holding group, Allianz AG Holding, will be released in July, he said.

For 1984, Allianz, then known as Allianz-Versicherungs AG, had net profit of 256.2 million DM, barely changed from 254.9 million DM a year earlier.

Mr. Schieren said that last year's growth in premium income trailed slightly the 6.3-percent expansion in 1984. He said the decline of the dollar's value against the mark chiefly accounted for the slowdown. He said the dollar's retreat out premium income by 440 million DM last year.

He suggested that while the weaker dollar enhanced the appeal of buying a U.S. insurance group, the lack of major improvement in the non-life-insurance sector in the United States had stalled any takeover activity that Allianz might be considering, Mr. Schieren has said that Allianz was interested in acquiring a mid- to large-sized insurer in the United States, which is the group's largest foreign market.

He said that Allianz's existing U.S. operations would show a net profit for 1985, with Allianz's U.S. life-insurance business posting earnings large enough to compensate for a loss, albeit reduced, at its U.S. non-life operations.

Argyll Raises Distillers Bid To £2.3 Billion Cash, Stock

LONDON — The battle for control of Distillers Co. Britain's largest whisky maker, took a new turn Thursday when Argyll PLC, the big supermarket group, raised an earlier bid to £2.3 billion, or about \$3.2 billion.

The offer, a mixture of shares and cash, replaced an earlier £1.8-billion bid rejected by Distillers and tops a rival £2.2-billion offer from the Guinness brewing empire.

Distillers, whose brands include Johnny Walker Scotch whisky and Gordon's gin, is recommending that its shareholders accept the offer from Argyll, which last year acquired Scotland's second largest Scotch whisky distiller, Bell's.

Argyll is among Distillers and Guinness for allegedly agreeing illegally that Distillers would pay the costs of the Guinness takeover. The government said Wednesday that it also was looking into the allegation.

Argyll said its new offer would be made on the basis of 11 new Argyll ordinary shares, 10 new convertible preference shares and £15 in cash for every 10 Distillers ordinary shares.

Argyll said the new offer would involve the issue of 393.4 million new ordinary shares and 357.6 million new convertible preference shares, representing about 69.9 percent of its expanded, fully diluted share capital following the offer.

Alternatively, it offered Distillers shareholders the option of accepting 600 pence per share in cash or receiving all or part of the cash element in Argyll shares.

Company Results

Table with multiple columns showing company results for various firms like Hiram Walker Res., KLM Royal Dutch Airt., CPC Int'l, etc. Includes revenue, profit, and share price data.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of Communications, Taiwan's government-owned bank, may acquire Cathay Investment & Trust Co., a unit of the financially troubled Cathay industrial group, a Finance Ministry official said.

East African Breweries, of Nairobi, has signed an agreement with a U.S. beer distributor to market Kenyan beer in the United States beginning in June.

Eastern Airlines pilots said they are ready to resume negotiations with the carrier in hopes of reaching an agreement before a Feb. 26 strike deadline.

Saga Petroleum A/S of Norway said oil and gas flowed from its first well in North Sea block 25/6, east of the Frigg gas field.

SGS-ATES Component Electronics SpA, Italy's only producer of semiconductors, said it and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. are to announce details of a major accord next week.

Pharmacia AB said it might seek a listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange to help offset the company's exposure to dollar fluctuations.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

U.S. \$200,000,000 CREDIT NATIONAL Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1994

Redeemable at the Noteholder's option in March 1990 and 1992 Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the conditions of the Notes, Credit National will redeem all of the Notes at their principal amount on the next interest payment date 11th March 1986, when interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

Bankers Trust Company, London. Fiscal Agent

KLM Earnings Doubled in 3d Quarter

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that its net income in the third quarter ended Dec. 31 more than doubled from a year earlier, to 39 million guilders (\$14.4 million) from 19.1 million.

The government-owned carrier said the results pushed nine-month earnings to 342.7 million guilders from 338.5 million. But it said it expects next 31 to be in line with the 290 million guilders it earned a year earlier, suggesting that it expects to report a loss of about 50 million guilders in the final quarter.

Revenue slipped to 1.36 billion guilders in the quarter from 1.37 billion a year earlier, but rose to 4.62 billion from 4.31 billion in the nine months, it said.

Separately, KLM said it would shortly offer to the public a portion of the 55 percent of its shares that are held by the Dutch government.

It said further details would be announced as soon as a prospectus is filed with the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Plastics Become Respectable

not the lower cost of the material, which is formed from intricate molecular arrangements of carbon and hydrogen compounds, called polymers, but rather that plastics can help turn out a better product.

The idea that plastics represent quality is at odds with a generally held impression of "cheapness" and inferiority that the material has never quite been able to shed.

What to do with plastics after their initial use has long been a concern of environmentalists. Around 47 billion pounds of the material will be produced in the United States this year.

The industry has just dedicated a pilot recycling center at Rutgers University in New Jersey to develop new technology. Currently, about 20 percent of plastic soft-drink bottles are recycled, producing products ranging from filler for ski jackets to car bumpers.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY PURCHASE/INVESTMENT - UK This company undertakes to negotiate the purchase of properties in Hertfordshire and North London for clients requiring a UK investment.

U.S. AQUACULTURAL INVESTMENTS Fish farms are presently making U.S. \$1,200 to \$1,800 per acre from cash fish production.

Own land in the great American West Five or more acres of this land can be yours. Easy credit terms available.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE SWITZERLAND Brand New THE EXCELSIOR A Unique Hotel Suite Residence

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

EMPLOYMENT DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED ENGLISH SPEAKING & mother's tongue

EMPLOYMENT EXPORTERS VINTAGE AND CLASSIC CARS Worldwide Shipping

EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATE OPENING for successful salesman

EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FURTHER SPECIALISTS SWISS 41, located in the country

AUTOS TAX FREE LMAI SA OFFICIAL ROLLS ROYCE TAX FREE CARS

AUTOS TAX FREE MERCEDES SAAB Also Used Cars

AUTOS TAX FREE MERCEDES SAAB Also Used Cars

AUTOS TAX FREE MERCEDES SAAB Also Used Cars

AUTOS TAX FREE MERCEDES SAAB Also Used Cars

AUTOS TAX FREE MERCEDES SAAB Also Used Cars

AUTOS TAX FREE

NEW MERCEDES POESCHE FROM STOCK

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

EUROPEAN & USA SPEC. All makes for worldwide delivery from stock

Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Includes stocks like ADI, AIG, ALC, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6 Feb. 1986

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Chinese Agency Develops Fuel-Efficient Minicar

BEIJING — A company working under the Chinese Ordnance Ministry has developed a 12-horsepower fuel-efficient "super minicar" to be sold for about 5,000 yuan (\$1,550), the China Daily newspaper reported Thursday.

Japanese Firms Apply To Join Dutch Bourse

AMSTERDAM — Several Japanese security brokerages have applied for membership on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, source said Thursday.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, coupon, and bid/ask prices.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

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Table listing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Holiday Inns Names Regional Managing Director

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Holiday Inns Inc., which has embarked on a program to increase the number of hotels it has in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, has appointed Sigi Bergmann senior vice president and managing director for those areas.

Gian Luca Braggiotti will be the managing director of MicroAge Europe, a chain of computer stores the companies are setting up across Europe to serve small and medium-sized businesses.

Irving Trust Co. of New York said Andrew F. Bastone has been appointed chief executive officer of Trans City Holdings Ltd., a Sydney-based investment bank in which Irving Trust has purchased a 50-percent stake.

Vauxhall Motors Ltd. has named John G. Bagshaw managing director, succeeding John M. Fleming, who moves to Zurich to join the newly formed General Motors Europe-Passenger Cars organization as vice president in charge of sales in Europe.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firms After Fed Rate Action

NEW YORK — The dollar recovered from early losses in U.S. trading Thursday to close mainly unchanged, after the Federal Reserve drained liquidity from the banking system.

2.3895 on Wednesday and an early trading low of 2.3750, and at 190.75 yen, up from 190.55 on Wednesday and an earlier low of 189.50.

marks have revived speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve may soon cut its benchmark discount rate. The British pound, meanwhile, recovered to \$1.3995 at the close in London from \$1.3910 on Wednesday, and to \$3.3933 DM from \$3.3233.

Many at Davos Are Skeptical of Global 'Solutions'

(Continued from Page 11)
ment regulations and conflicting policies, notably in Latin America and China, also surfaced.

Similarly, Zhu Rongji, deputy minister of China's State Economic Commission, said at a seminar that China planned to increase its outlays for imports of plant and equipment in 1986-1990 by \$20 billion.

He added that Western Europe should accelerate efforts to phase out all forms of subsidies, he drew cries of "bravo."

banks, not guaranteeing bank claims" against debt-burdened developing countries.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Market Quiet Before Bond Auction in U.S.

LONDON — The dollar sector of the Eurobond market was basically quiet ahead of Thursday night's U.S. Treasury auction of \$7 billion of 30-year bonds, dealers said.

The issue was actively traded throughout the day, rising to a discount of around 1.83 percent, before slipping to finish at a discount of 2.02 percent.

The lead manager, Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd., quoted the issue around its total face of 2 percent while the warrants were quoted at \$8 1/2 to \$9 each.



Zhu Rongji: Trying to "compromise centralization and decentralization."

Thursday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chgs. Net

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chgs. Net

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chgs. Net

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SPORTS

NBA's Best: Going Through the Numbers With Larry Bird

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Whatever Larry Bird says about basketball is well worth listening to. So it seemed worthy of note recently when Bird, using down two ankles and one elbow after his Boston Celtics had beaten the Washington Bullets, mentioned that, since high school, he had had a simple statistical system for rating players.

Bird is usually the inarticulate embodiment of the inexpressible. Neither he, nor anyone else, can explain how someone who cannot run, cannot jump, has a pot stomach and pulpy legs, can do almost everything on a basketball court better than almost anyone else.

Clichéd as the comparison seems, Bird brings Zen principles to hardwood games. Mostly, his eyes move. Seeing more than others, he moves less. When he does act, it is with a deliberate sort of suddenness, too precise to be called quick. No player is so in tune with so many fundamentals of this sport.

Every few seconds, he makes a correct instantaneous decision, often before anyone else recognizes the pattern of events. And he never stops making these correct evaluations until he has made another open jump shot, tipped another rebound to himself, passed behind his neck to a teammate or dived to slap

loose ball out of bounds off the knee of a startled opponent.

Bird hardly could bear to discuss his little system since "there's so much it doesn't include." Like what? "Oh, the pass that leads to the pass that sets up a basket. Or which direction you tip a loose ball to the other team doesn't get an easy basket. I had to talk to Bill Walton about that when he got here. He hadn't thought much about it. Or maybe how well you block out a good rebounder. You can't measure leadership, either."

As we see, the Bird system is surely no more than 99 percent pure. It just cannot measure which way you tip those vital loose balls.

So, exalted teacher, what's the deal? Give a player one point for every point he scores and every rebound, assist, steal or blocked shot he gets. Then subtract one point for every missed shot or missed free throw, every personal foul and every turnover.

Then, of course, work out the player's average rating by dividing by the number of games he has played.

No theoretical justification for this system will be offered here. For two reasons: 1) Bird endorses it, 2) the results it gives are not good, they are nearly perfect.

Actually, Bird's method is already familiar to quality coaches. What is fasci-

nating is that nobody bothers to use it to rate the NBA's stars.

Let's look at this year's midseason ratings of the NBA's best. What other statistic gives such satisfactory and illuminating conclusions?

First team: Magic Johnson (plus 28), Bird (26.3), Alceon Olajuwon (24), Kevin McHale (23.3), Adrian Dantley (23), Dominique Wilkins (22), Larry Nance (22), Charles Barkley (21), Alex English (20.9) and Isiah Thomas (20.7).

Second team: Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (20.3), Orlando Woolridge (19.1), Bill Laimbeer (19), Marques Johnson (19), Moses Malone (20.3), Jeff Ruland (20), Orlando Woolridge (19.1), Bill Laimbeer (19), Marques Johnson (19), Maurice Cheeks (18.7), Clyde Drexler (18.7) and Robert Parish (18.5).

Third team: Jack Sikma (18.5), Sidney Moncrief (18.3), Buck Williams (18.1), Andre Robertson (17.8), Patrick Ewing (17.7), Ralph Sampson (17.6), Purvis Shortt (17.4), Sleepy Floyd (17.3), Mark Aguirre (17.2) and Artis Gilmore (16.9).

For comparison, last season's top five were, in order: Bird, Magic Johnson, the now-injured Michael Jordan, Malone and the now-injured Bernard King.

The first thought that leaps to mind is that Sunday's NBA all-star game is going to begin with several semi-frands in the starting lineups.

Except for the Magic Man, the fans incorrectly picked the entire West team.

Olajuwon, the heart of the Houston Rockets, has passed the Los Angeles Lakers' Abdul-Jabbar in total value at center. Once upon a time, 10 years ago, Abdul-Jabbar rated at the fantasy level of 36.9. But that is history.

The Rockets' Sampson cannot approach Dantley's level at forward, even if he is a foot (30 centimeters) taller. Dantley, a laboriously efficient scorer for Utah who does everything else decently, never gets his due. Sampson, flawed by turnovers and fouls, blocks few shots and misses foul shots. Nance, among Phoenix, scores as well as the Lakers' Worthy and he rebounds and passes better.

Sad to say, Julius Erving is no longer the Doc. In his prime, he was a 24 or 25, just a notch below Bird. Now, he is an old 15A. The fellow who should start in his place is Boston's McHale, the most underrated player today. He can score (22.5) and shoot a high percentage (55) while rebounding and blocking shots with the best forwards.

The game's rising stars all appear here. The ferocious Ronald Mount of Rebound, Philadelphia's Barkley, already is part thief and part bully and could get even better. The breathtaking human highlight film, Atlanta's Wilkins, can move up to the Erving level if he polishes his shot selection, passing and shot blocking.

It is nice to report that the only teams with three players among the top 30 are the Lakers, Celtics and 76ers. They still are probably the game's cream.

Also, as might be assumed in any Bird system, one-dimensional gamers are slaughtered here. Our Overrated Team of players high among the scoring leaders who have no other significant skills include Mike Mitchell (15), Jeff Malone (14.2), World B. Free (15.4) and Kiki Vandeweghe (16.3).

At this point, of course, the quiet voice of history calls us. If this system is so good, what does it say about the certified all-timers?

Unfortunately, the NBA did not keep records of blocked shots, steals and turnovers until recent years. So a lot of guesstimating is needed.

Nonetheless, gentlemen named Elgin Baylor and Jerry West rise near the top at about the plus-25 level. Oscar Robertson flirted with a career mark of 30. And Bill Russell, the most successful, and probably the best player ever, would have been even higher — about 32 or 33.

So we have the ideal basketball number at last. Oooops! Forgot Wilt Chamberlain. A plus-40 for his whole career. Sorry, nothing is perfect.



Larry Bird rates steals and blocks as equal to points and rebounds.



Magic Johnson of the Lakers rates highest in the league this season.

NHL Seeking Soviet Series For All-Stars

QUEBEC — The National Hockey League is attempting to replace its all-star game next year with a two-game series pitting an NHL all-star team against the Soviet Union's national team, the league's president, John Ziegler, said Wednesday.

The series, proposed by the Quebec Nordiques president, Marcel Aubut, and approved Tuesday by all but "two or three" of the league's board of governors, hinges on a new collective agreement being worked out between the league and its player's association, Ziegler said.

"Everything is subject to a new agreement, but we have the summer to work on that," Ziegler said. Another potential drawback to the series, which the NHL hopes to play between Feb. 9-15 to coincide with Quebec's Winter Carnival, is that the Soviet team has yet to be invited, and consequently has yet to accept.

"We have contingency plans if they don't accept," said Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Player's Association. "If all does go well, players for the NHL team will be chosen by ability. Past all-star game squads have been represented by at least one player from each team in the Wales Conference and the Campbell Conference.

"It will be all Edmonton, that's what I'll recommend," said the Oilers' owner, Peter Pocklington. "La creme de la creme." His Oilers have the best record in the NHL.



Bill Walton, who had 13 points and 17 rebounds in playing just 28 minutes, towered over the Celtics-Bullets game.

Knicks Lose Two Players

NEW YORK — The New York Knicks were dealt a double setback Wednesday when they learned that both Bill Cartwright and Pat Cummings will undergo surgery and are done for the season.

Cartwright will undergo a bone graft Tuesday on the fifth metatarsal bone in his left foot. The foot has been broken three times, and has been broken again Jan. 25 as Cartwright played in only his second game in two seasons.

Cummings has missed the last 12 games with chronic tendinitis in his right ankle. The tendon sheath is damaged and needs corrective surgery.

Dailey Enters Clinic
Quintin Dailey of the Chicago Bulls voluntarily entered a drug rehabilitation center Wednesday for the second time this season, after failing to show up for Tuesday's game or Wednesday's practice, The Associated Press reported.



Herol Graham of Britain landed a right, then took Ayub Kalule's European middleweight title Wednesday night in Sheffield, England. The fight was stopped in the 10th round.

Test Discloses Drug Trace in WBA Champ

NEW YORK — A postfight test found traces of marijuana in Tim Witherpoon's system when he won the World Boxing Association heavyweight title in Atlanta last month, boxing promoter Don King said Wednesday.

King said he had been notified of the test results Tuesday by the Georgia Boxing Commission. Witherpoon, who took the title from Tony Tubbs on a 15-round decision Jan. 17, said Wednesday that he had smoked marijuana only once "during a party in Philadelphia around Thanksgiving."

"That was way before the fight, way before training and everything," Witherpoon said. "It could not help me beat Tubbs, because you get stonked when you smoke marijuana. It doesn't help you win any competition."

He said he was surprised that it would show up in a test nearly two months later.

Witherspoon, who was named Tuesday as the WBA's boxer of the month, said "I let everyone down. I gave Don King my word that I was clean and that I didn't use it, but I lied."

"I hope they will forgive me. I will never do it again." Witherpoon said he had smoked the marijuana with friends who were celebrating the fact that he was getting another title shot. Witherpoon held the World Boxing Council title for about five and one-half months in 1984, before losing a 12-round decision to Pinkie Thomas.

"I was young-minded and foolish and went ahead and smoked this stuff, knowing that they were testing people," Witherpoon said. "But we were happy, and I did it anyway."

The Georgia Boxing Commission chairman, Lanny Franklin, said he was bound by law to make a public statement on the matter until after a hearing.

"We have already notified the hearing and what they do after that is up to them," Franklin said in Atlanta.

Alberto Aleman, head of the WBA's championship committee, which will decide Witherpoon's fate as champion, seemed more skeptical than surprised.

"I had turkey on Thanksgiving, I wonder if that would show up in my system," he said by phone from the WBA office in Panama.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern and Western divisions.

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Eastern and Western divisions.

U.S. College Leaders

Table with columns for Team, Pts. Avg., Reb. Avg., St. Avg., Bk. Avg., F. Avg., T. Avg. Includes various college teams.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
MINNESOTA—Signed Mike Smithson, pitcher.
NEW YORK—Signed Mark Mancuring, first baseman. Named Bill Downing vice president and general counsel, Harvey Greene director of media relations and Steve Donahue assistant trainer.

Selected College Results

EAST
Cornell 76, St. Francis Pa. 78
Drexel 84, Lehigh 77
Fairleigh Dickinson 74, Loyola Md. 63
Connecticut 80, Connecticut 41
North Carolina 80, Delaware 77
Johns Hopkins 88, Southwestern 83
Syracuse 84, Seton Hall 81
Tennessee 81, Bucknell 64

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
West Germany 2, Italy 1
Portugal 2, Luxembourg 0

Sails Set, Spies Sent for World Yacht Championship

FREMANTLE, Australia — International yachting spies have moved into the serene fishing port of Fremantle for Friday's start of the World 12-Meter Yacht Racing Championships as the countdown begins for the 1987 America's Cup.

Fourteen sleek yachts from seven countries will line up in the largest gathering of these multi-million dollar boats in yachting history. The seven world championship heas will be sailed over a triangular 24.1-nautical-mile course (27.6 miles, or 44.6 kilometers) with windward starts.

Although there is a fleet-race strategy and tactics, the world 12-meter championships are regarded as a valuable guide to the America's Cup, which will be decided in the same waters in early 1987.

Even those cup contenders not entered in the world championships have sent their spies, designers and sail makers to Fremantle to see what potential rivals are up to.

Syndicates from the United States, Italy, France, Canada, New Zealand and Britain are anxious to test their boats and crews alongside Australia II, which shocked the yachting world when it won the America's Cup in September 1983.

which lost the cup it had held against all comers since 1870, is campaigning with America II (USA2), one two new boats to bear the same name as the U.S. schooner that started it all by winning the Royal Yacht Trophy in 1851.

Australia II, which features an advanced variation on Australia II's cup-winning winged keel, has shown outstanding speed and consistency in the boisterous winds and seas off Fremantle.

America II's skipper, John Kohn, 34, is backed up by one of the world's most experienced 12-meter crews. After outstanding performances in the two preliminary races sailed over the past two weeks, the U.S. entry is the early favorite.

Even so, Australia II and her stablemate, the new Ben Lexcen-designed Australia III, are expected to do well in the seven-race series. Australia II is skippered by Gordon Lucas, 38, while Colin Beashel, 27, will be at the helm of Australia III.

Australia's other big America's Cup contender, the Task Force '87 Syndicate, has decided not to enter its two boats, both named Kookaburra after the country's loud-mouthed bird.

Task Force skipper Ian Murray objected to proposals that would

the yacht's name was a violation of rules against commercialism.

The yacht's sponsor is Kis France, the giant Paris-based photo-processing company. The controversy will not affect the boat's performance. Skipper Marc Fajot says he is certain that his mid-gybe boat, computer designed by Philippe Briand, can't win against the world's best.

True North is certainly the most beautiful 12-meter yacht in Fremantle as well as one of the fastest. Its helmsman is six-time Olympic skipper Hans Fogh.

Although the two Italian boats, Italia and Azzurra, are very stylish, they seem to lack speed. Italia, skippered by Flavio Scala, and Azzurra, with Stephano Roberti at the helm, were disappointing in the preliminaries.

Italy's trial horse, Victory '83, is defending the world title it won in Sardinia in 1984 but is clearly outclassed in this modern winged-keel fleet.

Challenge 12, the 1983 America's Cup contender, is being campaigned by an international crew that includes the British America's cup helmsman, Chris Law, and skipper, Harold Cudmore, and a mixture of Frenchmen and New Zealanders.

Lendl's Racket Ends Up in Legal Court

BRUSSELS — More than three months after Ivan Lendl won the most ostentatious trophy in tennis, another is being waged over the value of the full-size golden racket that is studded with 1,420 diamonds.

Lendl won it, plus \$200,000 in cash, on Nov. 3 after beating John McEnroe in the final of the \$850,000 European Champions' Championship in Antwerp. Since it was Lendl's third ECC victory in five years, under the rules the six-kilogram (13.2-pound) racket was his to keep.

Then Proserv-City 7, the Brussels-based organizer of the ECC tournament, was taken to a legal court by Groupe Josi S.A., a Brussels insurance firm.

Proserv-City 7 had taken out a policy with Groupe Josi to insure against anyone winning the ECC tournament three times in five years. The value of the racket was listed then, on Jan. 23, 1983, as \$700,000. But in another policy, taken out with a London firm to insure against theft or disappearance, the value was listed as \$250,000.

Because of this difference, Groupe Josi has refused to pay Proserv-City 7. Groupe Josi says it did not learn about the London policy until 1984, and claims it was misled in 1983 about the racket's value.

public relations showpiece for Antwerp and the ECC tournament, which has been held there four years in a row.

He said that if the racket was stolen or "lost in any other way, such as a plane crash," it would cost the diamond dealer \$250,000 to have a new one made. But as a trophy, he said, the racket is worth \$700,000 dollars, which includes the price of the gold and the 1,420 diamonds, plus labor costs and a profit for the ECC and the diamond traders.

"The higher price is what you would pay for the racket if you would go to a jewelry shop and have it made," said Coolen. The lower value listed in the theft policy "was the replacement value."

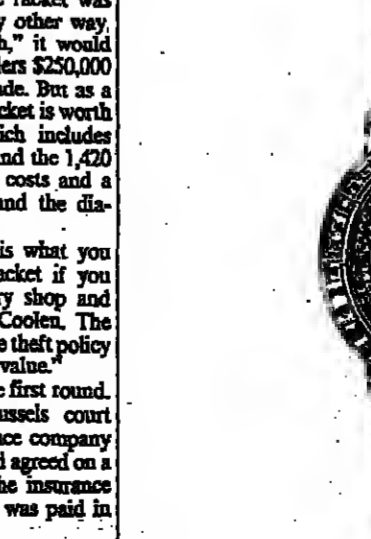
Groupe Josi lost the first round. In December, a Brussels court ruled that the insurance company and Proserv-City 7 had agreed on a value of \$700,000. The insurance premium, of \$77,000, was paid in 1983.

Groupe Josi offered to pay \$250,000 for a new racket. Last week, an appeals court called in an independent expert, a Brussels jeweler, to judge the racket's value. That may take two to three months, plans are being made to formally present the racket to Lendl at a ceremony "in either March or April," said Coolen. "The exact date has not yet been fixed because Lendl is a busy man."

"Proserv-City 7 should have told us about the existence of that policy." The racket was provided by a group of Antwerp diamond dealers. The group's president, Jean Coolen, said it was intended as a

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BLANCPAIN



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MOUSSAIEFF LONDON HILTON JEWELLERS

السنة 1350

PEOPLE

Photo of Volcano Victim Wins World Press Prize

A picture of Ousama Sanchez, 13, taken shortly before she died in Armenia, Colombia, after the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in November, won the annual World Press Photo award in Amsterdam Thursday. An exhibition of the winning entries opens April 3 in Amsterdam. The picture, by the French photographer Frank Fontaine, of the New York agency Contact Press Images, was selected from 5,418 entries, and was one of a series depicting unsuccessful efforts to rescue the young girl when

sleep-deep in mud. Prince Andrew, 25, a British naval officer, welcomed his latest girlfriend Wednesday aboard the ship on which he serves, prompting speculation about a serious romance. Sarah Ferguson, 26, appeared at the wedding of Diana, Princess of Wales, Andrew kissed his sister-in-law and her 3-year-old son, Prince William, but made no public gesture of affection to Ferguson, a sales executive with a printing firm. Her father, Major Ronnie Ferguson, Prince Charles' polo manager, said later: "There is a strong relationship between them." Ferguson first appeared in public with Andrew last June at the Ascot races.

The composer Mikis Theodorakis, 60, who is also a member of parliament for the Greek Communist Party, said in an interview Wednesday with Ena, a weekly magazine, that he was preparing to leave Greece. "I am leaving because I cannot work here. I keep composing and I need choruses, orchestras and time on the radio, which are all government-controlled and not given to me," he said. Theodorakis said he had secured a leave of absence from his party and will settle in Paris.

Israeli officials said Wednesday that Israel's Public Council for Theater and Movies, the government censor of the arts, rejected a bid by the producer of "Oh! Calcutta" to take it next month to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The producer, Norman Kean, replied: "I'll fight censorship anywhere in the world, and I'll fight this." The show was to arrive in Tel Aviv on March 20, during a two-year European tour.

OBSERVER Seeking Serious Bars

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — The bars of television commercials are not the kind of bars I give my custom to. I like bars where you can be yourself. Where if you want to talk, someone will talk to you, but not too much. Where if you feel morose and want to enjoy it, they will leave you alone to feel morose instead of harranging you with nonsense about life being fun and hrowbreating you to get your chin up off the floor. Such bars cannot be called friendly bars, and that's fine with me. Bars that are called friendly are almost certainly harboring an owner who is planning to rename his place "The Friendly Tavern."

For friendship, go to your friends. Consider the sustenance of bars with friendship, and you can end up a human ruin. The bars I like are not friendly bars. They are serious bars.

The bars of television commercials, said in fact, are not serious bars. One proof is that they sell nothing but beer. Serious bars also sell whiskey. Even if most customers order beer, whiskey is always available in a serious bar. There are several reasons for this. One is that a bar with money trouble can cheat with whiskey. It can put the cheap Scotch in a bottle with an expensive label. It can put water where only whiskey ought to be.

Another thing: In serious bars the customers drink if they order whiskey, they drink it. Same with beer. When they order beer, down the gullet goes the beer. Not in the bars of TV commercials, however. Though everybody at the bar discusses beer endlessly, nobody ever drinks the stuff. All right, in rare circumstances you can understand a person ordering a beer and letting it just sit there. When young, foolish and poor, for instance, I used to crave the sight of thinly clad female dancers, so I haunted bars where a 50-cent beer could be nursed longer than it took five eodysts to peel. I see an such caucas for beer-drinking in the bars of TV commercials, for anything interesting happens in them. Most are dreary

places where if you walked in and ordered a beer because nobody had warned you against the bars of TV commercials, you would drink the beer as fast as possible so you could move on to a serious bar.

One of the more depressing bars of the TV commercials always has a bunch of retired athletes at the rail, which isn't what makes it so awful, because athletes are some of our more interesting citizens. I'd like to meet a retired athlete in a serious bar. He'd probably be a man whose best days were behind him before he was 35. He'd probably have a lot to be morose about, a lot to be philosophical about, too. He'd have stories to tell.

You will not find this interesting athlete in any of the bars of TV commercials. Instead, what you invariably get is a whole gang of men who look as if they'd seen the end of the line and decided they might as well do one last scam before a trolley pulls into the car barn.

So there they are, sitting and raving each other crazily about the beer they had, though if they admit it so extravagantly, why don't they drink it?

I'd like to tip the big lugs to the location of a serious bar where they can get away from each other, and hrood about coaches and bosses who used them up and threw them away, and order a whiskey that might be watered, which would enable them to grasp the bartender by the windpipe.

I don't get an equally sympathetic sensation upon entering the bar of the TV commercial in which customers are served a variety of lights. Again nobody in the place is drinking the beer which everybody is ordering. Here, though, there may be good reason; everybody in the joint looks to be under the legal drinking age.

Is this really a bar with all these kids cutting up? Could it be a fraternity house basement? College kids are all right, but no bar with character would let them swarm over it. Watching them behave foolishly with lights in this one is enough to make a person question the whole philosophy of bars. Surely no decent bar would give you a headache before you walk away from it.

New York Times Service

Women in Qadhafi's Libya: Winning a Few Battles

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Fawzia Abdullah is a 21-year-old first lieutenant at the Women's Military Academy, an extraordinary institution in the Arab world. Like most of her male counterparts, she has been trained to fire Russian-made surface-to-air missiles, to dismantle and reassemble Kalashnikov rifles in less than a minute, and to handle recoilless antiaircraft guns. She also plays the bagpipes in the marching band. Her makeup is impeccable, her short fingernails painted with bright crimson polish. She wears fishnet stockings under medium-high-heeled miniskirts, and her solid gold-drop earrings offset her jet black hair.

Her goal, she says, is to win an extra star and become a captain in the Libyan Army, which no Libyan woman has yet accomplished. But, she added with a giggle, "I would also really like to get married."

The military academy — which has trained 7,000 women since its opening in 1978 — is the most prominent symbol of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's drive to make women and men equal, but women in Libya, as elsewhere, remain vastly underrepresented at the top of virtually every part of society.

Most women here are still housewives and mothers; few hold prominent jobs in politics or finance. At the same time, Qadhafi has made considerable strides in improving the status of women in his country, and has challenged many of the laws and traditions that have held women back in Arab countries, according to Libyans and other Arab and Western residents here.

Women have won considerable rights since Qadhafi and a small group of junior officers overthrew the monarchy of King Idris in an almost bloodless military coup over 16 years ago.

For example, government statistics show a fivefold increase in the number of women enrolled in universities, although male students still outnumber the women three-to-one. Girls and boys now attend primary and preparatory schools in roughly equal numbers. Child brides have been banned,



Libyan soldier aiming an anti-tank weapon at Women's Military Academy.

and the minimum legal age for marriage has been set at 18. Women and men now have roughly comparable rights in demanding a divorce.

Qadhafi is pressing the Basic People's Congress, the units through which Libyans theoretically run their own affairs, to discourage polygamy, which is tolerated by most Arab Islamic countries, by limiting each family to one home. "These are all radical changes in Arab societies," Qadhafi said in a recent interview.

Diplomats, Libyans and Western residents say, however, that resistance to such changes remains stubborn in this tribal, male-dominated and highly patriarchal society.

"It's going to take a very long time to change people's ideas," said Khadija al-Jahmy, a former teacher, journalist, Libya's first female newspaper editor and publisher and a leading and ardent feminist.

Like many Libyan women, Jahmy, 65, could still be considered traditional in a Western sense. She believes strongly that a woman's primary role in life is as a wife, homemaker and mother, she said, and that education makes women more productive and effective in these tasks.

To this day, women are vastly underrepresented in the People's Congresses, the cornerstone of Qadhafi's "state of the masses," and in the General People's Congress, the highest decision-making body to which delegates are elected. There are no women in a position of authority in this nation of 3.5 million.

Qadhafi's wife, Sefya, shares the disdain of many Libyan women for the politics. Halfway through a recent long interview in which Qadhafi was elaborating on his political views and foreign policy, she grew visibly bored and left the room. But she was not given much chance to participate. Her husband answered almost every question directed in English or Arabic to his wife.

A student nurse and only 15 years old when she met the young leader of the revolution in a hospital where her was recovering from appendicitis, Mrs. Qadhafi chose to pursue the traditional Libyan woman's role of wife and homemaker rather than her nursing career. With seven children, she has time for little else, she said.

Qadhafi, on the other hand, wants his children, especially his only daughter, Aisha, to become doctors and perpetrators of his revolution.

The Libyan leader has faced the stiffest resistance of all to his vision of mobilizing every woman, as well as men, in the defense of the country. Libyans have been openly hostile to mandatory military training for high school girls and to the military academies in particular.

"Libyans simply don't want their daughters running around in military uniforms and carrying AK-47 rifles," one diplomat said. Many Libyan families have even refused to send their daughters to high school to avoid compulsory military training, she said.

Another source of resistance to the colonel's revolutionary ideas on the status of women is Islam. Many Libyans, deeply religious, believe that women must cover their heads for modesty as required by the Koran and be subservient to the heads of their households.

Qadhafi has been wary in challenging the conservative sexual mores of his people, rooted partly in their interpretation of Islam. Adultery in Libya is punishable by public flogging. An unwed mother is sent to prison if the father of her child refuses to marry her. Abortion is illegal and contraception discouraged.

"We need more children in this country," said Jahmy, defending restrictions on a woman's control of her body.

After repeated rebuffs from their elders, Qadhafi has focused most of his revolutionary proletrizing on the young. At many public appearances, he surrounds himself with gun-toting female revolutionaries.

"He's just warming up on the older folks," one Libyan asserted. "But kids now 17 and under are far more malleable. They don't remember a life before the revolution."

It is among them that he has recruited his revolutionary committees and guards, an elite who constitute the vanguard of his revolution. The colonel has come increasingly to depend on them as the hope for his government, residents say.

One such activist is Fatima Zakka, 32, mother of three, and an unpaid worker in Qadhafi's office. She was 15 when the revolution came, she said, and inspired by his goals, she joined the Arab Socialist Union at school, where she was noticed by Qadhafi, who asked her to work for him.

She is devoted to Qadhafi, Arab socialism and the victory of "progressive democracy," and for her, there is no contradiction between Islam and the revolution. She does not cover her head, but she has made the hijab, the pilgrimage to Mecca.

"I dress modestly for Islam," she said. "But I would willingly take off all my clothes and run naked into battle in defense of my country."

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